

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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GENERAL

3799. Baillie, J. The psychological point of view. *Phil. Rev.*, 1930, 39, 258-274.—It is argued that psychology, as the science of purposive striving, must deal with the norms to which thought and action strive to conform. So the center of psychology must be the normative sciences, logic, esthetics, ethics, and theology.—A. P. Brogan (Texas).

3800. Balz, A. G. A. Louis de la Chambre, 1594-1669. *Phil. Rev.*, 1930, 39, 375-397.—A study of the influence of scholasticism, Gassendi and Descartes on a seventeenth-century French thinker who was interested in medicine, psychology, and philosophy.—A. P. Brogan (Texas).

3801. Bingham, W. V. [Ed.] *Psychology today*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1932. Pp. xii + 271 + (43 + 47 + 32 + 32 + 32 + 36). \$1.50.—The collected radio lectures and listeners' notebooks sponsored by the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education for psychology.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

3802. Cathrein, V. Lust und Freude. Ihr Wesen und ihr sittlicher Charakter. (Pleasure and happiness. Their nature and ethical character.) Innsbruck: Rauch, 1931. Pp. 47. M. 2.—The moral philosopher Cathrein, who died in 1931, gives, from the viewpoint of Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas, a short and comprehensive discussion of the nature and especially of the ethical character of pleasure and happiness. After a critical review of the various opinions on the subject, the author develops the nature, kinds, causes, and expressions of pleasure and happiness. From an ethical standpoint, it is shown that not every desire or pleasure is to be rejected, as many stoics assert. Neither is every pleasure and desire good, as the hedonists believe. The ethical character depends rather on the action to which the desire gives rise. If this is good, then the desire and pleasure bound up with it are good; if it is bad, they also are bad. This book is intended to give the man of today an ethical orientation on an important problem of life.—L. Fütcher (Innsbruck).

3803. Cernocky, K. Experimentelle Psychologie. (Experimental psychology.) *Vychov. listy*, 1932, 3-6.—After the triumph which psychology has just been through, especially in America, the time has come for a quiet survey and a revision of experimental findings. The simplicity of mental life and of mental phenomena has even earlier been essentially overshadowed. We must hold that an experiment must be a productive observation, which is distinguished from a purely casual one by a systematic and methodical preparatory training.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

3804. Christonus, J. Was ist Seele? (What is soul?) *Zsch. f. Religionspsychol.*, 1932, 5, 64-71.—The author holds that the soul is a breath which is breathed into mankind as a natural phenomenon and which lies at the basis of all phenomena.—A. Römer (Gautsach bei Leipzig).

3805. Coutinho, A. C. Struktur und Schicht. Ein Beitrag zur Kritik des Darwinismus in der modernen Psychologie. (Structure and level. A study in criticism of Darwinism in modern psychology.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1932, 125, 172-218.—Concepts of structure and of level, a criticism and survey of the theory of Werner, the biogenetic laws of development, and the phenomena of development are dealt with in this study.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

3806. Crocker, B. F., & Wasteneys, H. A balance for live animals. *Science*, 1932, 75, 614.—The authors describe attachments to a commercial, direct-reading beam balance which enabled accurate and rapid weighings of live rats. Oscillations of the balance beam and scale pan were damped by paddles immersed in oil. Diagrams of the scale and its attachments are presented, and the usefulness of the apparatus in animal laboratories is stressed.—C. C. Neet (Clark).

3807. Drever, J. The present position in psychology. *Phil.*, 1932, 7, 311-319.—An inaugural lecture, delivered by James Drever upon his appointment to a chair of psychology in the University of Edinburgh. It briefly traces the history of modern psychology, stressing especially its rise to the position of a rigorous science. Current schools dealt with are the "impressionistic," behaviorism, configurationism, and the "motivist" school. Their main tenets are concisely set forth, with a few words of comment.—F. C. Bartlett (Cambridge, England).

3808. Graf, O. Experimentelle Psychologie und Psychotechnik. (Experimental psychology and psychotechnics.) *Fortsch. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1932, 4, 228-239.—The difficulty of becoming oriented amid the confusion of diverse schools and tendencies is emphasized. Theories and methods of various modern schools are discussed, and books like Murchison's *Psychologies of 1930* are evaluated. The psychological type theories of Kretschmer and Jaensch are summarized. Studies of youth and childhood are discussed. It has been found that under certain circumstances neglected children are more practically oriented toward life than children who have been well cared for, but that the neglected children are less virtuous in their lives. Köhler's Gestalt psychology, Stern's personalism, and the reflexological method of Pavlov and Bekhterev are briefly evaluated. About a page and a half

is devoted to bibliography.—*M. F. Martin* (West Springfield, Mass.).

3809. Haering, L. H. Ueber die verschiedenen Erkenntnisweisen der Psychologie. (On the various modes of knowledge in the field of psychology.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 124, 27-54.—The purpose of the author in writing this article is to introduce a new system of logic in which the emphasis will be placed upon psychology. He begins his work with a discussion of the various types of knowledge. He finds that this classification can be made by means of the questions we ask in obtaining this knowledge. These questions may be listed under the four categories (1) why, (2) the teleological whither, or toward what end, (3) whereon, that is, into what whole does this particular part fall, and (4) what type, or which law is applied? The author finds that these types of knowledge may be said to be characteristic of knowledge obtained from the fields of inanimate nature, the world of industry (*Arte-fakte*), animate nature, and pure thought respectively. The author then examines each of these critically, particularly those which are used in the field of psychology. He feels that the psychological terms now in use are so broad and rough that we frequently make mistakes through their use.—*F. J. Gaudet* (Dana).

3810. Holenstein, P. E. Das psycho-physiologische Problem. (The psycho-physiological problem.) Paderborn: Schöningh, 1931. Pp. 157. 8 Mk.—The book presents an historical-critical study of the mind-body problem. Starting from the observation that modern thought recognizes only two great schools, interactionism and parallelism, the author undertakes a thorough investigation and evaluation of the Aristotelian-scholastic solution. In a first section, after a clear, unequivocal presentation of the problem, the essential features of the various historical attempts to solve the problem are sketched, and at the same time the general nature of the solutions to the problem are critically tested. On the basis of an empirical consideration of man, the author has formulated the problem in the following manner: What is the true relation between unity and plurality in man? All possibilities of solution lead back to three groups: multiplicity without unity (Platonism, trichotomy and dualism); unity without multiplicity (materialism and spiritualism); multiplicity and unity (theory of reciprocal action and parallelism). As a final result in this section, the theory of reciprocal action and parallelism are rejected as inadequate. Then in a second section the Aristotelian-scholastic solution in the formulation "virtual multiplicity with substantial unity," in its dynamic and static being, is more closely examined, and the consequences of this solution, which seems to the author to be the correct one, are presented as a unifying principle in the philosophical system.—*P. E. Holenstein* (Stans).

3811. Jaensch, E. R. Strukturpsychologische Erläuterungen zur philosophischen Zeitlehre, insbesondere bei Bergson und Proust. (A structural-

psychological explanation of the philosophical concept of time, especially as stated by Bergson and Proust.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 124, 55-92.—A continuation of the work of Jaensch and Neuhaus, which was published under the title *Grundformen menschlichen Seins*, on the relation between human types and the ability to appreciate Bergson's philosophy. The author points out that only men with a certain mental structure have access to Bergson's philosophy. These individuals have a point of view which they find reflected in Bergson. In this article the author is primarily interested in pointing out the relation between personality and perception of time, in the S-type and the J-type. The S-type individuals think of time in the Bergsonian sense of *durée*, the J-type in the Bergsonian sense of *temps*.—*F. J. Gaudet* (Dana).

3812. Lanier, L. H. Proceedings of the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 29, 30, 31, 1931. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1932, 29, 381-400.—*J. F. Dashiell* (North Carolina).

3813. Malisoff, W. M. Meet the sciences. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1932. Pp. ix + 200. \$2.50.—This volume of essays toward the unification of the sciences includes one on psychology and one on sociology as the leading members of a group of sciences devoted to the elucidation of the peculiarly "human." In a chapter entitled *This is Science* the criteria of all science are laid down. Psychology and sociology meet these criteria with difficulty, not on account of their inadequate basis in biology or chemistry, but on account of the elusive nature of their subject matter. A review is given of the leading theories in order to indicate the possible variety of points of view, rather than the "fascinating facts." If the history of the more successful sciences is to be repeated, many a revolution is due in this field, but no absorption. Indeed, it is hoped in a speculative way that psychology will fertilize the physical and the abstract sciences in its turn. New hybrid sciences between these fields are seen to be possible and desirable.—*Publisher's abstract*.

3814. Müller, H. v. Sinn und Gehalt vorwissenschaftlicher Psychologie. (The meaning and content of pre-scientific psychology.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1932, 4, 13-19.—The relationship between self-understanding and the understanding of others is discussed; it is a subject that has been of interest to all peoples at all times. The pre-scientific period of psychology offers rich contributions to human understanding and is perhaps more worth while in practical suggestions for training than the more academic science.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3815. Muller, M. Individualité, causalité, indéterminisme. (Individuality, causality, and indeterminism.) Paris: Alean, 1932. Pp. 298. Fr. 25.—The author has set himself to place in their mutual relations some fundamental concepts of scientific and philosophical reflection. Among these, the ideas of

causality and individuality play an essential part, since contemporary mathematical and physical theories force a revision of their content. Certain traditional dialectical viewpoints must be abandoned; it is no longer possible, for example, to contrast the whole with its parts in the same way as formerly. Knowledge is based upon a complex which remains partly irreducible; to our powerlessness to attain any "transcendent" knowledge of the phenomena of nature or of mind must be added the dualistic function and that of the relationships of thought, the idea of continuity, and, in general, the relations between opposed categories. The concepts of freedom and of action are closely linked with this non-transcendent condition of human thought.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3816. Perry, C. M. Epistemology re-examined. *Phil. Rev.*, 1931, 40, 444-458.—The author criticizes the fallacy in the spatial analogy of mind and its objects. The mind is not a box, with objects outside or inside. This problem is traced through Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant and Hegel. Then the realisms of G. E. Moore and the American schools are considered. Finally the author compares knowledge to a process of change. As in movement and in qualitative change, the prior stages must be real, independently of the changes that take place. The object of knowledge, both in its independent state and as mediated by the knowing, is thus itself present to the mind.—*A. P. Brogan* (Texas).

3817. Petermann, B. Das Gestaltproblem in der Psychologie im Lichte analytischer Besinnung. Ein Versuch grundsätzlicher Orientierung. (The Gestalt problem in psychology in the light of analytical reasoning. An attempt at systematic orientation.) Leipzig: Barth, 1931. Pp. 287. RM. 12.—*E. H. Kemp* (Clark).

3818. Reiser, O. L. Gestalt psychology and the philosophy of nature. *Phil. Rev.*, 1930, 39, 556-572.—The author traces the history of the Gestalt theory from Brentano and Meinong to Husserl, Benussi, Wertheimer, Köhler and Koffka. Then the relations of the Gestalt theory to modern physics are suggested. Finally it is suggested that the theory has implications for sociology and for religion.—*A. P. Brogan* (Texas).

3819. Siegel, C. Zur Typologie und Psychologie philosophiehistorischer Zusammenhänge. (On the typology and psychology of philosophical-historical coherence.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 124, 147-163.—This is a presentation of the psychological elements which are found in the philosophies of thinkers of the past, the relation of these philosophies to previous philosophies, to the knowledge existing at the time, and to the personality of the philosopher. These personality types are of two classes, a statistical type and a dynamic type; the former is represented by such men as Aristotle and Leibniz, the latter by Hegel. The terms classical and romantic types are also used.—*F. J. Gaudet* (Dana).

3820. Wentscher, E. Unser Ich. (Our ego.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1932, 125, 149-156.—The author attempts to get at an answer to the question what must be at the basis of our existence which makes possible activities of perception, ideation, etc. The views of various philosophers are presented. The answer given is that mental phenomena only show that an identical mental essence as subject exists, and that only the assumption of a mental essence makes possible the consciousness of other mental factors.—*E. H. Kemp* (Clark).

[See also abstracts 3891, 3923, 3930, 4019, 4164.]

SENSATION AND PERCEPTION

3821. Banerjee, N. V. Some suggestions towards the construction of a theory of sense-perception. *Phil. Rev.*, 1930, 39, 587-596.—The author starts with a formulation of "common-sense" theories of the independent existence of the external object and the directness of sense knowledge. Then he discusses the difficulties in such theories, with special reference to the problem of error.—*A. P. Brogan* (Texas).

3822. Broer, F., & Jaensch, E. Ueber Schichtenstruktur und Entwicklungsgeschichte der psychophysischen Organisation. III. Die beiden Wurzeln des Purkinjeschen Phänomens und ihr innerer Zusammenhang. (On the stratified structure and evolution of the psychophysical organization. III. The two roots of the Purkinje phenomenon and their intimate relation.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1930, 115, 117-145.—Continuing their study of the Purkinje phenomenon, the authors show that there are only two types of light perception throughout the whole series of living animals. For the lower animals, such as the invertebrates and fishes, the perception of light corresponds to twilight vision in man. The second type of light perception is found in the higher vertebrates. Here, sensitivity is maximal in the region of the longer wave lengths, the reverse being true for twilight vision. They conclude that the phenomenon represents a return to a primitive state of vision. Furthermore, they consider that the second source of the phenomenon represents a biological adaptation to light conditions. Because of physical properties, the red rays predominate in direct sunlight, while the blue rays predominate in indirect light or in twilight. The eye adapts to these two conditions, its maximal sensitivity passing to a medium point during the Purkinje phenomenon, in harmony with its primitive characteristics.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

3823. Broer, F. Ueber das Purkinjesche Phänomen im positiven Anschauungsbild. (The Purkinje phenomenon in positive images.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1932, 125, 53-70.—Using a series of red and blue objects as stimuli for 11 subjects, the writer found that the Purkinje phenomenon appeared also in positive images (of the eidetic sort—not to be confused with the ordinary positive after-image). Positive images secured under illumination and observed in twilight or darkness show changes toward blue-violet. These changes of color form an effective

control for the testimony of young eidetics concerning their images, particularly in experiments concerning the Purkinje phenomenon. A blue and a red presentation of equal luminosity yield equally bright positive images in light, on a light background. By exchanging the light for a dark background, the Purkinje phenomenon failed to appear. Two equally luminous positive images of a red and a blue stimulus, in light, on a light background, change their relative brightness one to the other (in the Purkinje sense) when a shift is made to a condition of semi-light or darkness.—*J. L. Jervis (Yale)*.

3824. Broer, F. Ueber das Purkinjesche Phänomen im Nachbild von Spektralfarben. (The Purkinje phenomenon in the after-image of spectral colors.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1932, 125, 71-89.—Spectral colors were used as stimuli for 12 subjects with the following results: In the transition from normal daylight to a condition of twilight or darkness, the tone of spectral colors shifts toward bluish-violet, as is the case with pigment colors. In a second experiment concerning changes in brightness, the writer found that also in the case of after-images and positive images (eidetic in nature) the Purkinje phenomenon appeared as a shift in brightness. Blue after-images become brighter, in contrast with red, when the transition is made to darkness.—*J. L. Jervis (Yale)*.

3825. Dehove, H. La perception extérieure. (External perception.) Paris: 1932. Pp. 200. Fr. 20.—*Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne)*.

3826. Dolanski, W. Les aveugles possèdent-ils le "sens des obstacles"? (Do the blind possess a "sense of obstacles"?) *Année psychol.*, 1930, 31, 1-50.—The author gives a thorough review of the historical background of the problem and mentions in some detail the theories of Truschel, Kunz, Krogius, and Villey. Upon the basis of their observations and his own experimental findings, reported in this article, he concludes that the blind do possess a "sense of obstacles," not in the sense that requires a special end-organ, but in the sense of a "structural mechanism" of which the instinct of conservation is the basis and audition is the principal resort. In certain cases the sense of smell may supplement the ear in providing cues for this "sense."—*E. H. Kemp (Clark)*.

3827. Durup, G., & Fessard, A. Le seuil de perception de durée dans l'excitation visuelle. (The threshold of perception of duration in visual excitation.) *Année psychol.*, 1930, 31, 52-62.—The authors found that when a brief luminous stimulus of about 120σ duration was compared with a second luminous stimulus of 160σ the first stimulation was reported by the subject as instantaneous, while the second was reported as lasting. From earlier observations they give 140σ as the lower limit for the perception of visual duration, but from numerous determinations on themselves and on four other subjects they found 133σ to be the true mean for this threshold value. A similar experiment using auditory instead of visual stimulation was carried out with the

aid of A. Chweitzer, and a different limen was found.—*E. H. Kemp (Clark)*.

3828. Egeblad, K. Elektrische Verletzung des Gehörorgans. (Electrical injury of the organ of hearing.) *Ugeskr. f. Læger.*, 1930, 2, 654-655.—A case is reported in which injury to the tympanic membrane, reduced hearing in one ear, headaches, and sensations as of pressure against the zygomatic and mastoid processes followed a shock which was suffered by an old man when he held an iron object against a 220-volt D.C. motor. The sensations of pressure ceased but the headaches and reduction of hearing remained. The author gave a diagnosis of disturbance of the tympanic membrane with consecutive traumatic myringitis.—*E. H. Kemp (Clark)*.

3829. Ehrenstein, W. Untersuchungen über Figur-Grund Fragen. (Studies on the problems of figure and ground.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1930, 117, 339-412.—The main figure of a situation and its background are correlative phenomena which exist only in relation to one another. Any quality may differ according to whether it belongs to the one or the other phenomenon. The two phenomena depend upon three sorts of conditions: the individual characteristics of the stimulus, such as the fact that a mobile object tends to become the main figure; the somatic physiological conditions, such as the existence of a differentiated region of sensitivity or of mobility; and the central conditions, such as the problem of attention. The two are reversible qualities under certain conditions, and sometimes there is an absorption of the one by the other. The passage from one to another may be abrupt or gradual, and their dissociation has important consequences for the question of the thresholds of sensitivity and the problems of memory and esthetics. Experiments by means of a tachistoscope were made in order to determine the duration of exposure necessary for a figure to become perceptible. This duration varied with the illumination, distance, size, and internal contrasts. The influences which were effective differed according to whether a simple colored form (a circle) or a complex figure (a letter) was used. Finally, the duration varied with the degree of meaning involved and with the significance of the figures.—*A. B. Hunter (Clark)*.

3830. Eichler, W. Ueber die Reaktionszeiten bei Schmerzreizen. (On reaction time for pain stimulations.) *Zsch. f. Sinnesphysiol.*, 1930, 60, 325-333.—The author stimulated the radial region of the left forearm with a thistle fiber fixed on the end of a hair. The subject reacted by means of a Hipp chronoscope. Pressure varied from 0.60 to 1.5 gr. In nine-tenths of the cases the sensation of painful prick was produced in a pure state. The general average for slightly painful prick was 0.883 sec., for more intense pain, 0.46 sec., and for touch, 0.268 sec.—*A. B. Hunter (Clark)*.

3831. Eichler, W. Der rhythmische Wechsel in der Auffassung räumlich-zweideutiger geometrischer Figuren. (Rhythmical alternation in perceptive comprehension of geometrical figures which are spatially ambiguous.) *Zsch. f. Sinnesphysiol.*, 1930, 61,

154-193.—The subject was required to look at a reversible figure (a cube, staircase, vase profiles, etc.) and to note by pressing a Hipp key the moment when he observed a definite figure, and then the moment when the second figure appeared, thus determining the duration of the homogeneous perception. Also the subject noted when the first figure appeared and then, after the reversal, the moment when it reappeared, thus determining the total duration of the whole period, which was in general somewhat shorter than the sum of the two phases. The values were found to be very homogeneous, oscillating from a few hundredths of a second to a second. Apparently, in the cases when the subjects (five) maintained the passive attitude required by the experimenter, the factors governing the change were not determined by chance. From this fact, the author, who is a follower of the Köhler school, concludes that the rhythm does not depend upon the process of inhibition, that the somatic field is not a mosaic but a unit, and that the problem is essentially a matter of a "stationary periodic" condition of the "physically figured" system, of the physical Gestalt which is the somatic field.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3832. Eliasberg, W. Eine Hypothese zur physiologischen Theorie des Weber-Fechner'schen Gesetzes. (An hypothesis on the physiological theory of the Weber-Fechner law.) *Zsch. f. d. ges. Neur. u. Psychiat.*, 1930, 125, 92-94.—The hypothesis proposed by Eliasberg, which he calls a "duplicity" conception, involves the increasing intervention of an antagonistic system, of an inhibiting mechanism, which limits the effects of the stimulus.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3833. Frohwein, G. Ueber den Reizort, die Empfindlichkeit und die Erregbarkeit der Temperaturnerven. (On the stimulation, sensitivity, and excitability of the thermal nerves.) *Pflüg. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.*, 1930, 225, 591-605.—During the course of research studies made with H. Hahn, Frohwein observed that the thermal sensitivity of the left hand was normally slightly higher than that for the right hand. The problem of the present study was to discover whether this condition was due to a difference in the excitability of the sensory terminations or to a difference in location in the tissues. By means of adaptation experiments he determined the limits of the sensory layer, using the formula of caloric conductivity. Analogous methods were used for both cold and heat sensations. Results were identical, showing no differences for the two hands. Therefore a systematic difference in sensitivity between the receptors of the right and left hands must be assumed. The author also used the preceding data to calculate the temperature at which the nerves were absolutely re-adapted when, after an absolute adaptation to a certain level, this adaptation was modified by introducing higher or lower degrees of temperature for varying periods of time. He found that the speed of the shift of the neutral point was in proportion to the distance of the control temperature from the original level.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3834. Grindley, G. C. Psychological factors in peripheral vision. *Med. Res. Council, Spec. Rep. Ser.*, 1931, No. 163. Pp. 48.—A detailed analysis is given of tachistoscopic experiments upon the perception of form by indirect vision. The parts played by physical, retinal and central factors is discussed, and it appears that the central process influencing peripheral vision and those influencing direct perception are largely the same.—F. C. Bartlett (Cambridge, England).

3835. Hische, W. Die Identifikation. Experimentelle Untersuchung über die Auffassung von bewegten Buchstaben und Buchstabenkomplexen. (Identification. Experimental investigation of the perception of moving letters and letter-complexes.) Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1928. Pp. 208.—In Part 1 the author describes a series of letters which were presented acoustically or visually, singly or in combinations. Part 2 is devoted to a statement of results, and in Part 3 the author concerns himself with the process of identification. In identification we have two phases: (1) a tendency toward orientation; (2) the accurate perception.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

3836. Macleod, R. B. An experimental investigation of brightness constancy. *Arch. of Psychol.*, 1932, No. 135. Pp. 101.—The object of the study was to investigate certain aspects of the general phenomenon of color constancy, and specifically to observe the effects of various kinds of shadow background upon the color of an object. The same object, a light gray disk, was used throughout. Seven specific experiments were performed. The size of the shadow background, the distance between the object and the background, etc., were varied. The conclusions included the following: A shadowed object before a background of bi-dimensional shadow increases in brightness as the shadow increases in area. An object appears brighter before a shadow background than before an equivalent color background. This difference in brightness is to be interpreted in terms of color constancy. Tri-dimensional shadows are more effective in the sense of color constancy than are bi-dimensional shadows. A shadow is effective in the sense of color constancy in proportion as it creates the impression of a separate, unitary illumination. The constancy of color is to be interpreted as depending not upon a single, unitary factor, but upon the cooperation of a number of factors, physical, physiological, organizational, attitudinal and empirical. A bibliography is appended.—E. M. Achilles (Columbia).

3837. Monat-Grünland, S. Gibt es einen Tastraum? (Is there a tactile space?) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1930, 115, 209-211; 116, 145-211.—Gelb and Goldstein have concluded from their work on a case of psychological blindness that spatial perception is entirely visual. However, the work of Monat-Grünland on subjects born blind and on others who have become blind after birth shows the existence of a sense of space which is independent of vision. The case described by Gelb and Goldstein seems to be a

case of agnosia in certain sensory fields and is not simply the result of the loss of visual images.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3838. Ovio, G. *La vision des couleurs*. (Color vision.) Paris: Alcan, 1932. Pp. 475. Fr. 100.—A summary making simple and accessible the different points of view in the study of colors. The first part (6 chapters) treats the physical aspects: light and color, the physical production of colors, chromatic phenomena, colors produced by double refraction and polarization, pigment colors, certain changes which condition the appearance of colors, artistic and practical applications. The second part is written from the physiological viewpoint: development of the chromatic sense, mixed colors, theories of color sensation, the Purkinje phenomena, color harmony. A final chapter is devoted to congenital defects of the color sense (color blindness) and to methods of detecting them. A bibliography of 163 titles is presented.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

3839. Pikler, J. *Weiteres über das Augenhüllenlicht als Mass der Farben*. (Further observations concerning the light from the eye-coverings as a measure of color.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1932, 125, 90-93.—Two formulas which appeared in previous writings of the author are restated and explained: (1) Surface color is determined by the relation of the reflected light to the adjacent light. (2) Surface color is evaluated according to the relationship existing between the light reflected from the surface upon the retina and the *Hüllenlicht*, i.e., the light from the coverings of the eye which strikes those retinal points at which the visual process for surface color occurs. The first formula might be interpreted as containing the second. An experiment made by the writer shows that it does not. Surface color depends upon a factor which is not identical with adjacent light; however, it is also dependent upon this light. The writer prefers the formula: surface color is dependent upon the adjacent light. On the other hand, he believes that the second statement contains the first, for which he presents an explanation.—J. L. Jervis (Yale).

3840. Renqvist, Y. *Ueber die Spannungsempfindung bei Reibungsbewegungen*. (On the sensation of tension in frictional movements.) *Skand. Arch. f. Physiol.*, 1930, 59, 33-52.—The author has already published the experimental data for his theory that the sensation of tension is conditioned by the physical force of the movement k defined by the equation

$$k = Mg + M \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} + R \frac{ds}{dt} + Es,$$

in which M represents the mass, g the acceleration constant, d^2s/dt^2 the acceleration of movement, R the friction constant, and E the modulus of elasticity. Exceptions were found involving the question of acceleration. For further investigations the author used a modified Hill ergometer, thereby eliminating the action of weight and inertia. Three cases are discussed, dealing with the questions of equality of

resistances, variations in resistance, and joint variations in resistance and speed.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3841. Renqvist, Y. *Ueber Spannungsempfindung, Kraftbegriff und Bedeutung der Zeit bei dem Empfindungs-Reizverhältnis*. (On the sensation of tension, the concept of force, and the significance of time in the relation of stimulus to sensation.) *Skand. Arch. f. Physiol.*, 1930, 59, 53-66.—Having studied in a previous article the factors conditioning the intensity of tension as perceived during the course of movement, Renqvist now discusses the general question of the part played by duration in perception. In cases of easily made comparisons of analogous, familiar movements, the sensation corresponds to a mechanical movement force and is objectivated into a tension which is transformed into a concept of force through the process of abstraction. In difficult and unaccustomed comparisons, however, which are more complex and uncertain, the subject seeks for a subjective equivalent of the two impressions, and the stimulus is objectivated into a quantity which is the product of the force multiplied by the duration. Light stimuli with various adaptations to light and darkness were used in the experimental work.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3842. Rostohar, M. *L'évolution de la représentation visuelle à partir de l'impression initiale*. (The evolution of visual representation beginning with the initial impression.) *Année psychol.*, 1930, 31, 130-149.—Problems such as the conditions under which a visual representation takes its beginning from a given impression, the changes which it undergoes, and individual differences in manner of evolution are made the object of experimental investigation. Representative evolutionary types are found and their relation to age and to rate of evolution studied. Continuous progress with age is found to be limited.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

3843. Schmeckeblie, L. *The psychology of color*. *Amer. Mercury*, 1932, 26, 196-198.—Certain psychological facts relating to the perception of color, especially Katz's distinction between surface and film, are applied to the interpretation of the methods used and the effects produced by various different painters or schools.—J. T. Metcalf (Vermont).

3844. Schulze, H. *Kritische Untersuchungen zum Problem der Enge des Bewusstseins*. (Critical studies on the problem of the delimitation of the field of consciousness.) *Untersuch. z. Psychol., Phil., u. Päd.*, 1929, 7, 1-65.—There are two conceptions in regard to this problem: one, held by Wirth and his school, maintains the possibility of the existence of several, simultaneous contents of consciousness; the second reduces the problem to the question of the simultaneous accomplishment by consciousness of more than one act at a time. In accord with Pauli and Mayer, whose studies are used as a point of departure, Schulze chooses the second viewpoint. He performed two series of experiments. The first dealt with the work of Pauli and Mayer, whose methods were used in this series, and the second series involved a modi-

fied method, one of graduation. He used this modified form because he did not consider that Pauli's method was capable of solving the problem. The conditions of his own method were such that he was able not only to present two stimuli simultaneously, but to present them so as to stimulate the central organs simultaneously (touch and vision). He claims that a simultaneous solution involving two sensory fields (vision and touch) is possible due to the fact that the two different contents are united in the same act of attention in apperception. The problem is thus solved in a negative fashion: there can be only a single act of attention, but the object on which the attention is directed may be composed of several different partial contents. This conclusion is in opposition to that obtained by Pauli and Mayer, who deny the possibility of a simultaneous solution of two problems of a different order. Schulze's modified method gave the following results regarding the simultaneous perception of tactile and visual stimuli: the interval varies in which the two stimuli are clearly perceived as distinct in time; the visual stimuli require more time to penetrate the central organ than do the tactile stimuli; the point of intersection whereby the two penetrate consciousness simultaneously is from 30 to 36 σ ; and the presence of visual images facilitates the perception of visual stimuli, while the reverse is true of tactile images, in that the disappearance of secondary tactile images facilitates the perception of tactile stimuli.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3845. Sinemus, A. Untersuchungen über "Beleuchtung" und "Körperfarbe" bei Mikropsie. (Researches on light and color in micropsia.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1932, 125, 1-37.—In a series of experiments comparing the effect of objectively different degrees of illumination, the writer found that when the illumination of the visual field is quantitatively increased to such a degree that the light impression corresponds to that of micropsia, essentially the same changes will be observed as in micropsia. An investigation concerning the objective color threshold and the subjective one of micropsia revealed distinct differences between the two. Red appears more distinct and of somewhat greater intensity, and has therefore a higher threshold under conditions of micropsia than when observed without. Blue and green appear less distinct in micropsia and yield a lower threshold than when observed with the unaided eye. In the second half of the investigation the author confirmed the findings of S. Liebmann (*Psychol. Forsch.*, 1927, 9, 300ff.) who reported a peculiar alteration, a blurring of figures on colored backgrounds, when figure and background were made equal in luminosity. This field of objectively equal light intensity in figure and background Liebmann called the "critical zone." The writer found no such effect with micropsia. The figure rather became distinct and clear, figure and background no longer appearing equal in light intensity. Equating the luminosity subjectively a critical zone again resulted, with characteristic blurring of figure. This zone differed

characteristically from that found by unaided observation.—J. L. Jervis (Yale).

3846. Sommer, G. Das haptische rechtwinklige Koordinatensystem und seine Abhängigkeit von der Kopfhaltung. (The system of haptic rectangular coordinates and its dependence upon the head position.) *Zsch. f. Sinnesphysiol.*, 1930, 61, 1-27.—The subject had to determine perpendicular positions by touch for three pairs of different coordinates: vertical and horizontal frontal, vertical and horizontal sagittal, and sagittal and frontal horizontal directions. The author calculated the angular deviations. The frontal direction was correctly determined, in both horizontal and vertical planes. Appreciable deviations were apparent in the other two directions, individual differences being noted in the six subjects. Bending of the head caused modifications in the judged directions. In general there was a noticeable rotation of the coordinate system in the direction of the inclination of the head, as if the head direction were only partially appreciated and compensated for. This finding was without exception for the horizontal frontal position, though for the other two pairs of coordinates there was sometimes a rotation of the system in the opposite direction through overcompensation.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3847. Sommer, G. Ueber die Beeinflussung der haptischen Richtungswahrnehmung durch Verlagerung der Tastflächen. (On the influence exercised on the haptic perception of direction by the displacement of the tactile surfaces.) *Zsch. f. Sinnesphysiol.*, 1930, 61, 28-39.—When two points are explored by touch, the determination of their relative direction and distance depends on the position of the points themselves and also on the position of the exploring surfaces. The author placed the subject's hands at various positions and then calculated the errors found in the appreciation of directions. The errors were greatest for displacements in the horizontal plane and least for the vertical, sagittal, and frontal planes. The optimal position was an oblique orientation similar to that taken in the writing position or in the usual position assumed for exploring objects.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3848. Tinker, M. A. The effect of color on visual apprehension and perception. *Genet. Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 11, 61-136.—With three groups of university sophomores, (1) 50 men and 50 women, (2) 100 men, and (3) 100 women, the author investigated the influence of homogeneous and of heterogeneous color upon the apprehension of letters. The effect of various methods of scoring upon length and reliability of the span of visual apprehension and the effect of luminosity, the attention value and the affective value of colors upon apprehension of letters were also studied. Each card, serving as a single stimulus, bore 8 letters. Three methods of scoring were used: (1) one point for each item reproduced in its correct position plus $\frac{1}{2}$ point for each additional item correctly reproduced but out of order; (2) one point for each letter correctly reproduced regardless of position; (3) one point for each item

reproduced in its correct position, disregarding all others. There was a marked tendency to perceive and remember more letters than could be placed in their correct order. Relative span of visual apprehension was measured with approximately the same degree of adequacy by all three methods with slight preference for (1). (1) and (2) yielded a slightly higher reliability than (3). Letter position had a marked effect upon visual apprehension. From left to right there were irregular decreases in score for each successive letter position through the 7th, with a slight increase for the last position. In the homogeneous color series (all letters on a single stimulus card of uniform color) neither affective value nor attention value of colors influenced the apprehension of letters, but in the heterogeneous color series (each successive letter on a single stimulus card of a different hue) the greater the attention value, the greater was the apprehension score for that color. The heterogeneous arrangement yielded a slightly smaller span for visual apprehension than did the homogeneous series. In both series, the greater the luminosity, the less was the apprehension score. "The all-important determinant of visual apprehension and perception of printed words, letters, and similar symbols is the luminosity contrast between character and background." Tinker has summarized the related studies in the literature and included a bibliography of 20 titles.—*M. V. Louden* (Pittsburgh).

3849. *Tschermak-Seysenegg, A. Der exakte Subjektivismus in der neueren Sinnesphysiologie.* (Exact subjectivism in the newer sense physiology.) (2nd ed.) Vienna: Haim, 1932. Pp. 47. RM. 2.—The second edition of this brochure, which appeared originally in 1921, deals especially with that peculiarity of perception which the author designates exact subjectivism. The discussion begins with the question: How much information about the objects and processes of the outside world do we gain from our senses? The author discards the idea of direct recognition and perception and demands a clear and consistent, as well as grammatical, separation of the stimulus from the stimulus-effect; hence he begins with an analysis of sensations. We react to spatially distributed light stimuli just as we do to the subjectively spatial, as we react achromatically to light stimuli whose colored effects counter-balance each other, and as we react with a chromatic sensation to other light stimuli. Consequently we view black as a real elementary sensation by the side of white, and the meaning of the simultaneous contrast will be portrayed as a self-elaborated portrait of the perception. The arrangement of colors in a circle, their division into two pairs of opposite colors, already appears to have a subjective-physiological basis. In addition, each colored light shows a double influence upon the eye; it possesses, therefore, in addition to a singly or doubly composed colored valence or atomicity, a white valence. In relation to the optical spatial sense, the author arrives at a definite separation of the innate order of value (*Ordnungswerte*) and the

empirical order of magnitude (*Grössenwerte*). The asymmetry of subjective localization becomes, under the recognition of their complexity and through the dioptric factors, reduced to asymmetry of functional differentiation, to functional spatial values, and not simply to anatomic distribution of mosaic elements. The sense organs are next considered as means of orientation and as releasers of protective reactions. A direct recognition of the physical character of light—intensity, wave-length, etc.—will hardly answer the problem of the known constant of seen objects, their characteristic brightness, color, etc.—*A. Tschermak-Seysenegg* (Prague).

3850. *Zinner, E. Die Reizempfindungskurve.* (The stimulus-sensation curve.) *Zsch. f. Sinnesphysiol.*, 1930, 61, 247-266.—Fechner's logarithmic law is valid for average intensities of light, but not for very weak or very strong intensities. Several formulae have been proposed for the values of these differential thresholds. The author, who is an astronomer at Bamberg, gives the following formula, which is based on numerous calculations derived from determinations of the different brilliancies of stars:

$$\frac{R_s}{R} = eBtgC(E - E_s).$$

R is the stimulus and *E* is the sensation, the other letters being constants. The author notes the fact that, for several astronomers who have measured star brightness for years, the accuracy of measurement has increased with age (that is, with use), the average errors going from 0.102 to 0.084, 0.121 to 0.074, 0.22 to 0.15, and 0.18 to 0.10 in the cases of Müller, Kempf, Pickering, and Bailey. However, at a certain age the errors began to increase, the sensitivity, as a function of age, describing a curve analogous to that made by sensation and stimulus.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

[See also abstracts 3811, 3857, 3899, 3910, 3977, 4053, 4093, 4145, 4162.]

FEELING AND EMOTION

3851. *Kaufman, I. W. A felelemrol.* (Concerning fear and dread.) *Magyar Psychologiai Szemle*, 1931, 4, 3-25.—A psychological and physiological account of fear and dread. The distinction between the two is drawn, and the relation of dread to the phobias of insanity is indicated. The author shows the value of the mental hygiene movement and the importance of a developed understanding in obviating the harmful effects that fear may exert on the bodily organism.—*E. Fehrer* (Bryn Mawr).

3852. *Lacroix, —. Contribution à l'étude des phénomènes physiologiques concomitants de l'émotion.* (A contribution to the study of the physiological phenomena accompanying emotion.) Paris: 1932. Pp. 48. Fr. 5.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3853. *Meng, H. Zur Konstitutionsumstellung.* (A contribution to changes in constitution.) *Psychanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 224-231.—The article dis-

cusses the effect of certain medicines in arousing or subduing fears, and sees a possibility of a fear therapy. The relationship of glandular functioning to fears and angers is significant. The author quotes a number of contributions that have been made to what may become a psycho-pharmacology. He holds that the problem of fear is a central cause in many diseases and in organic disintegration and needs to be reckoned with in therapeutic measures.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3854. Sakellariou, G. T. Eine experimentelle Untersuchung des Gefühlslebens. (An experimental investigation into the emotional life.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1932, 4, 29-33.—The author reports on his use of the Tendler test for emotional insight. He has elaborated this test to forty emotional tones for diagnosis, and has varied it so as to ascertain the intensity, endurance, and frequency of an emotional tone. The test was tried on 200 women and 300 men in the higher schools of Athens. From an individual diagnosis of five of the testees a method of evaluation was devised. In the main there is agreement with Tendler, but the results furnish valuable material for a study of the Greek temperament.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

[See also abstract 3861.]

ATTENTION, MEMORY AND THOUGHT

3855. Abadi, E. La pensée vraie, pensée pure et réelle. (True, pure and real thought.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 61-63.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3856. Biemüller, W. Wiedergabe der Gliederanzahl und Gliederungsform optischer Komplexe. (The reproduction of the number of elements and the articulation of optic complexes.) *Neuropsychol. Stud.*, 1930, 4, 161-284.—The problem of the number of objects which can be seen in a single act of attention has been extended to the question of the organization of these elements. The author used a special form of tachistoscope whereby groups of marbles could be released in parallel grooves on an inclined plane. After the subjects had seen them fall (3 to 12 marbles at a time), he was to replace them on the apparatus so as to reproduce the number and order which he had just seen. The marbles could be placed in a regular, continuous series, or at regular intervals according to a certain rhythm, or in a symmetrical arrangement in relation to the central groove, or in an irregular mass. The results dealt with the number of marbles, the arrangement of the whole, and their location on the board. The previous limit of 5 or 6 marbles was maintained only for the groups in irregular masses. The accuracy of the calculation paralleled the amount of organization in arrangement. Organized wholes were underestimated as a rule, while unorganized ones were overestimated. Even when there was no symmetry in rhythm or arrangement, the subjects tended to perceive one. The subjects could reproduce a whole without knowing the exact number of marbles, and they were aware of the existence of some sort of order even though they

were unable to define it. The author offers his results as proof of the primitive character of the perception of the whole in relation to the perception of the parts of the whole.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3857. Bromberg, W., & Schilder, P. On tactile imagination and tactile after-effects. *J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis.*, 1932, 76, 1-24.—The experiment was conducted upon eight normal subjects, all physicians, including one woman, also on one blind negro after an hallucinatory state, a patient with alcoholic delirium, and a thirteen-year-old boy observed under hypnosis. Tactual imagination could not be obtained without a preceding optic image. "Imagination of two spots is far from being merely the sum of the imagination of two different touches." In the experiment with vestibular irritation the tendency to movement in the tactile imagination is increased considerably.—C. R. Atwell (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3858. Cantril, H. General and specific attitudes. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 42, No. 5. Pp. vii + 109.—This study is concerned with the relationships between general determining tendencies and specific tendencies, attitudes, and mental content; its author concludes, on the basis of his experimental findings, that general tendencies or attitudes exist. The results of a word association test, in which one list of stimulus words was more general than the other, disclosed that for 5 of the 6 observers the meaning of the word was obtained without imagery or association; the meanings came before the specific associated contents. A comparison of responses to statements which represented different levels of generality yielded similar results. In the third experiment, personalities were described in terms ranging from three general concepts to detailed specific descriptions, with the result that "the greatest efficiency in comprehension is found when a more general description is illustrated or specified by some detailed description which follows it." The observers, however, were able to apprehend the personalities when they were described in a few general terms; the more general concepts were more revealing when only a few concepts were used. In another experiment, it was found that tests of general evaluative attitudes are more reliable than tests of specific evaluative attitudes. A concluding series of experiments showed that general determining tendencies and impressions are more constant and more likely to be recalled than specific contents. As regards its function, "A general attitude seems to serve as a dynamic or directive, or at least as a determinative influence upon more specific attitudes and reactions."—F. A. C. Perrin (Texas).

3859. Cornhill, P. La pensée juste selon la métaphysique et selon la science. (Precise thinking according to metaphysics and according to science.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 59-61.—A partial and incomplete truth, says the author, but one which is verified and confirmed by practice, is more valuable than a complete logical system not confirmed, or insufficiently confirmed, by experience. To know the

limits of knowledge is the largest step toward truth.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3860. Didier, J. Penser juste c'est juger en connaissance de cause. (To think correctly is to judge in recognition of the cause.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 63-64.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3861. Drabovitch, W. Sentiments et tradition: deux écueils de la pensée juste. (Feelings and tradition: two standards for correct thinking.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 85-87.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3862. Duthil, R. Comment nous pensons. (How we think.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 75-77.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3863. Freeman, F. N., & Abernethy, E. M. New evidence of the superior retention of typewriting to that of substitution. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1932, 23, 331-334.—A previous experiment by the same writers (*J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1930, 21, 639-647) has been repeated with the single difference that the first relearning, after two weeks, has been omitted, and only a single relearning, after ten weeks, has been required. The results show that the first relearning, instead of being responsible for the superior retention of the typewriting, has actually reduced this superiority. In the present experiment the typewriting is retained very much the better.—*J. A. McGeech* (Missouri).

3864. Grahmann, B. Landschaftserlebnis und Landschaftsbild. (The impressions produced by landscapes and pictures of landscapes.) *Zsch. f. päd. Psychol.*, 1930, 31, 385-398.—The author projected pictures of landscapes on a screen several times for three-second periods. The subjects, who were told to assume an attitude of strolling in the country, gave their impression after each exposure. Three types of observers were found. The first type perceived only a whole without details, an affective tone dominating the impression. The second type noticed immediately a certain number of details. An intermediate type saw the whole but had a slight tendency to analyze the situation. The number of the first and third types decreased with age (96% from 9 to 13 years of age and only 82% after the age of 20), giving way to the analytical type.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

3865. Gruyer, M. L'hypothèse, reflet mental de la pensée. (Hypothesis, the mental image of thought.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 89-89.—Scientific research in strict relationship with experience is the pure form of exact reasoning and of the development of accurate thinking, that is, of the control of thought by itself.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3866. Heller-Kowarski, D., Kowarski, L., & François, M. Contributions à l'étude de l'apprentissage. II. Étude comparée de divers apprentissages chez un même sujet. (Contributions to the study of learning. II. Comparative study of different learnings in the same subject.) *Année psychol.*, 1930, 31, 192-216.—The simple equation derived in a former experiment (Part I of this study) is found to hold for

the curves of learning obtained when the same subject used in the earlier study is required to learn a series of performances. The performances used were the following: typing a phrase on the typewriter, an oculo-motor coordination test (the Miles pendulum), throwing darts at a target, and arranging a series of numbers. Analysis of the curves and consideration of the results obtained are believed by the authors to indicate that the similarity of curves is not to be explained on a basis of "related tasks" or identical sensori-motor mechanisms and mental functions.—*E. H. Kemp* (Clark).

3867. Hollingworth, H. L. What is learning? *Scient. Mo.*, 1932, 35, 63-65.—Learning is described as a general tendency to respond to reduced cues.—*J. F. Dashiell* (North Carolina).

3868. Jaensch, E. R. Auseinandersetzungen in Sachen der Eidetik und Typenlehre. VII. Das Verhältnis der Integrationstypologie zu anderen Formen der Typenlehre, insbesondere zur Typenlehre Kretschmers. (Discussions of the matter of eidetics and the doctrine of types. VII. The relation of integration typology to other forms of typology, especially the doctrine of types of Kretschmer.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1932, 125, 113-148.—The typology of Kretschmer is considered as a special typology, similar to the original doctrine of B- and T-types of Jaensch in that it is included in the present general typology of integration. The cyclothymic and pyknic types of Kretschmer are sub-types under the J₁ type of Jaensch, while Kretschmer's schizothymic or athletic type is made up of several heterogeneous types, including the J₂, S, D, and possibly the J₃ groups of Jaensch.—*E. H. Kemp* (Clark).

3869. Lalande, A. Réflexions sur l'art de penser juste. (Reflections on the art of thinking clearly.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 69-71.—To think clearly is to be able to escape from oneself; the objective is that which is universally valid for all mind. Everything which tends to confirm us in our own individuality or in that of our group, and to make us the center of things, tends to exclude us from the domain of truth.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3870. Liger, —. La haine de l'erreur. (Hatred of error.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 62-63.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3871. Lorig, G. Le culte de la vérité. (The cult of truth.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 80-81.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3872. Sageret, J. La justesse par la critique. (Justice by criticism.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 64-65.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

[See also abstract 4145.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

3873. Atwell, W. J. Functional relations of the hypophysis and the brain. *Endocrinol.*, 1932, 16, 242-249.—The author gives a critical review of the current views concerning the functional relationships of the pituitary body and the brain. The anatomy

and histology of the hypophysis, its nerve supply, its vascular relations, and the functions of its parts are discussed. At present it is not possible to show definitely what the influence of the hypophysis is upon the adjacent parts of the brain. Further morphological and physiological studies must be made before the influence of the hypothalamic nuclei on the pituitary body will be known. Adiposity with genital under-development has been ascribed to pituitary deficiency, but recent experiments indicate that the adiposity of this syndrome is due to supraellar disturbances involving the hypothalamus or the pars tuberalis or both. Genital infantilism is due to a lack of one of the anterior lobe hormones. There is evidence indicating that the pars tuberalis is involved in the production of diabetes insipidus.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

3874. Bouman, H. D. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Erregungsleistung vom Nerven zum Muskel. (A contribution to knowledge about the stimulation from the nerve to the muscle.) *Arch. néerl. de physiol.*, 1931, 16, 168-213.—Bouman gives a short but conclusive review of L. Lapicque's work in the field of the physiology of the muscles. He discusses in more detail Lapicque's differentiation between the chronaxy of constitution, i.e., the chronaxy of the nerves and muscles separated from the nervous centers of the animal, and the chronaxy of subordination, i.e., the chronaxy of living nerves and muscles connected with the nervous systems of the living animal. Lapicque was the first to study the latter. He found that it made no difference whether the muscle was or was not connected as far as the chronaxy of the muscle was concerned, but that it made a difference in the chronaxy of the muscle-nerve. The chronaxy of the connected nerve was half as long as that of the disconnected nerve. Bouman repeated Lapicque's experiments with the same result. J. D. Achelis explained the influence of the nervous centers by assuming that the motor-nerve fibers were accompanied by an innervation of the sympathetic system which changes the chronaxy of the nerve when it is connected with the nervous systems. In view of Lapicque's new discoveries Achelis' interpretation of his findings is not correct, and it follows from Achelis' own experiments that the chronaxy of the motor nerves of the muscle is not affected by stimulation or cutting of the sympathetic nerves. The unreliable result of experimentation with the chronaxy of constitution and the long latency period are caused by the disturbing effect of the place where the cut was made, and the disturbance disappears when the electrodes are kept as far as possible from the cut ends. This phenomenon is then explained by Bouman on the basis of an electro-physiological theory.—*Z. Piotrowski* (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

3875. Oritchley, M. The neurology of old age. I. *Lancet*, 1931, 220, 1119-1126.—The author has made a detailed histological examination of 15 senile brains. Changes in the cranium and the meninges are observed. There is a definite brain shrinkage.

The nerve-cells and fibers, the neuroglia, and the blood-vessels show microscopic changes. Abnormal depositions of amorphous material were present. Changes had also taken place in the pituitary gland, the spinal cord, and the peripheral nerves. A history of previous work is presented.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

3876. Krafka, J., Jr. The nervous control of hematopoiesis. *Science*, 1932, 75, 194.—The author presents the results of a series of tests devised to determine the effect of the nervous system on hematopoietic control. It was found that bone marrow from a periarterial sympathectomized preparation was no different from that of a normal preparation. The same was found to be true when the preparation had been paralyzed by injection of alcohol in the sciatic nerve. These results are in accordance with those of Drinker, Drinker and Kreutzmann, who found no output of normoblasts after complete section of sciatic and brachial plexuses.—*C. C. Neet* (Clark).

3877. Spiegel, E. The cortical centers of the labyrinth. *J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis.*, 1932, 75, 504-512.—The cortical localization of the labyrinth was studied by the application of strychnine to different circumscribed cortical areas of 28 dogs and cats. He found that the excitation of the labyrinth due to rotation caused the epileptiform attacks, and that a cortical representation of the labyrinth is to be looked for in the dorso-caudal parts of the temporal lobe which border the parieto-occipital region.—*C. R. Atwell* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3878. Wachholder, K. Die allgemeinen physiologischen Grundlagen der Neurologie, IV Teil: Allgemeine Physiologie des Zentralnervensystems. Schluss. (General physiological foundations of neurology. Part IV: General physiology of the central nervous system. Conclusion.) *Fortsch. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1932, 4, 101-116.—The central nervous system, even when at rest, metabolizes extraordinary quantities of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats, more than any other organ in proportion to its weight. The chemical changes are largely oxidative. Because of the resulting formation of acids, the functioning of the central nervous system is dependent upon a strong blood flow. During activity, the metabolic exchange of organic substances is greatly increased, but not the gas exchange, i.e., the utilization of O₂ and formation of CO₂. From this the author concludes that the metabolic changes concerned in nerve excitation, or activity, are largely non-oxidative. In cases of nervous and mental disease the most striking alterations in the chemistry of the central nervous system are those affecting the lipoids. Other topics discussed are electrical phenomena in the activity of the central nervous system and histological changes resulting from this activity. More than three pages are devoted to bibliography.—*M. F. Martin* (West Springfield, Mass.).

[See also abstracts 3883, 3891, 3893, 3956.]

MOTOR PHENOMENA AND ACTION

3879. Des Vignes Rouges, J. Le repos dans l'oubli. (Rest in forgetfulness.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 34-36.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3880. Des Vignes Rouges, J. Le repos dans la solitude. (Rest in solitude.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 36-38.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3881. Didier, J. Se reposer, c'est retourner à la vie naturelle. (Rest is a return to the natural life.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 29-30.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3882. Drabovitch, W. Les "freins conditionnels" et les distractions stimulantes. (Conditional inhibitors and stimulating distractions.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 47-49.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3883. Galdo, L. Bilateralità motoria degli emisferi cerebrali. (The motor bilaterality of the cerebral hemispheres.) *Riv. di psicol.*, 1931, 27, 228-241.—Experiments on individual resistance in supporting weights and with a dynamometer have revealed a slight reaction of the unfatigued arm after protracted functioning of the other. This is attributed to the subtraction of that part of the nervous energy with which the cerebral hemisphere of the same side contributes, in the execution of the prolonged exercise. Conclusions are drawn on the significance of the fatigue curve and on practical teaching.—*T. M. Abel* (Sarah Lawrence).

3884. Lersch, P. Gesicht und Seele. Grundlinien einer mimischen Diagnostik. (Facial expression and psyche: principles of mimetic diagnosis.) Dresden: Reinhardt, 1932. Pp. 168. M. 6.50.—This book, which is the result of years of systematic research, is the first attempt to present and interpret the phenomena of human facial expression in its great variety, made permanent by film material. The moving pictures were taken in concrete situations without the knowledge of the person concerned. The expressions were classified as mimetic variations of the eye, the forehead, and the lower part of the face. The characteristic lines of the various expressions were given an objective unequivocal terminology, for instance, "lowered eye," "raised eye," "open" or "suppressed" smile, or "tightly closed mouth." The anatomo-physiological foundations for each mimetic form are shown; its meaning, or variety of meanings, is formulated; and, finally, the significance of a given mimetic form for the total personality is explained. It is found that definite mimetic reactions occur in definite situations with a certain constancy. To support this characterological interpretation, thorough personality studies were made. In addition to the single mimetic forms, variations of the types of expression as entities are classified as differences of fullness and degree of expression, the activity and depth of mimetic play, the habitual degree of tension, and innervation. The psychological meaning of these phenomena is discussed at length.—*P. Lersch* (Dresden).

3885. Levy, L. Le tempérament et ses troubles: les glandes endocrines. (The temperament and its disorders; the endocrine glands.) Paris: Oliver, 1932. Pp. 360. Fr. 30.—After explaining what he understands by temperament, the author devotes a chapter to what he calls the museum of endocrine aberrations—the hall of miracles. Then in 73 small portraits he assembles the morphological gallery (dwarfism, gigantism, obesity, emaciation, etc.); the nervous or psychoendocrine gallery (the infantile, the retarded, the indecisive, the dominating, etc.); and the disorders of sensitivity. There is no bibliography.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3886. Roemer, G. A. Atmung als Ausdruckssymptom und als ätiologischer Faktor bei psychischen Zustandsbildern. (Breathing as a symptom and as an etiological factor in psychic conditions.) *Ber. VI. allg. ärztl. Kong. Psychotherap.*, 1931, 18-28.—The unique position of the respiratory function with regard to innervation results from the fact that it has connection with both the vegetative-involuntary and the cortical-voluntary divisions of the nervous system. This is shown in the case of voluntary acceleration and inhibition in pauses for rest. The classification of pneumographic types as cyclic and schizoid has diagnostic meaning. In conclusion, the great therapeutic value of breathing therapy for every pure neurosis is indicated.—*E. H. Kemp* (Clark).

3887. Lighthall, W. D. The knowledge that is in instinct. *Phil. Rev.*, 1930, 39, 491-501.—In instincts (tropism, reflexes, functions, habits, etc.) there is deep knowledge; there is a wisdom of the body (W. B. Cannon) and a wisdom of the heart. The behaviorists have proved a universality of physical causation. But back of this there is "directivity." Directivity, implying consciousness and the application of knowledge to action, is a universal element of living action. It is diffused through the functional cells and tissues of the body.—*A. P. Brogan* (Texas).

3888. Long, A. E. W., & Pear, T. H. A classification of vocational tests of dexterity. *Indus. Health Res. Board*, 1931. Rep. No. 64. Pp. 60.—This report describes and comments upon a large number of recent researches dealing with muscular dexterity. A bibliography in alphabetical order is appended.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

3889. MacLeod, J. J. R. Gluconeogenesis and the energy material of muscle. *Australian J. Exper. Biol. & Med. Sci.*, 1932, 9, 119-125.—The author presents a critical review of the recent experimental work and current theories bearing on the chemical processes involved in muscular activity. In general the investigations of these processes have been of two different types, one directly concerning the chemistry of muscle and the other the metabolism of the diabetic animal. From the results of these different types of experiments it is finally concluded "that a carbohydrate of some kind must be the immediate fuel of muscular activity." The alternative view,

which assumes that fatty acids may be directly oxidized by the tissues, has no experimental verification either from chemical analysis of the muscle or from observations on the non-protein respiratory quotient of diabetic animals. The exact nature of the carbohydrate has not been ascertained, though it is no doubt closely related to the glycogen of the muscles and may be linked up in some way with phosphoric acid. Lecithids are probably involved in the process.—C. C. Neet (Clark).

3890. Pi Suñer, A. Los reflejos reguladores de la nutrición. (The reflexes regulating nutrition.) *Arch. de neurobiol.*, 1932, 12, 13-22.—Important work has been done on the reflexes concerned with nutrition. Various studies have indicated that temperature, sugar metabolism, accumulation of fat, and other metabolic factors are controlled by the nervous system. Flourens has written that the nervous system is the principal regulator of the life of the organs.—J. J. Nagge (Chicago).

3891. Travis, L. E., & Hunter, T. A. A further note on the analysis of electromyograms. *Science*, 1932, 75, 639-640.—A further explanation of Travis and Hunter's method for studying voltage-frequency relationships in action currents. The method is one for the treatment rather than for the elucidation of the origin and ultimate nature of action current potentials. The method "was designed to give an effective value for either regularly or irregularly appearing action currents," and although applicable to the study of repeating waves it is the only method at present which quantitatively evaluates non-repeating waves.—C. C. Neet (Clark).

3892. Van Gennep, A. Le repos selon les races et les tempéraments. (Rest, race, and temperament.) *Psychol. et vis.*, 1932, 6, 33-34.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3893. Werne, T. B. Funktioneller Nasen-Augen-reflex. (Functional nose-eye reflexes.) *Ugeskr. f. Laeger.*, 1930, 2, 705.—In the hysterical, grimaces usually produced by irritation of the nasal mucous membrane are often missing, though epiphora and conjunctival hyperemia are elicited. This may be due to a blocking of naso-cerebral reflex paths while near-lying bulbar paths are left intact, since the optic phenomena are controlled by a bulbo-sympathetic reflex while those of the face are apparently cortically controlled. One must determine first of all, however, that the dissociation is not due to a double-sided facial paresis.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

3894. Westbrook, C. H., & Lai, G. D. The height and weight measurements and their correlation with the mental traits of Chinese students in Shanghai. *Chinese Med. J.*, 1930, 44, 1024-1041.—The authors determined the average height and weight of 1704 students from 7 to 23 years of age. At 10 years the average height was 1.30 m., while the weight was 25.3 kg. At 18 years, the height was 1.66 m., and the weight was 53.5 kg. 70 girl students from 15 to 23 years of age showed a general inferiority which increased with age, the average at 18 years of age

being 1.55 m. and 46.5 kg. Correlations between scholastic success and physical measurements were found to be slightly negative in three groups composed of 289 students in all. However, in a certain number of students in the higher secondary classes, there was found a high correlation between the physical measurements and the intelligence level as measured by the Terman non-verbal test (Form 1). The weight correlations in six different groups of 37 to 64 students, 294 in all, were .68, .58, .41, .55, .84, and .29.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3895. Wundt, M. Intellektualismus und Voluntarismus in der Ethik. (Intellectualism and volitionalism in ethics.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 124, 164-176.—A study of the various conceptions of volition as found in the philosophies of various epochs, beginning with the Grecian and Christian. In the Grecian period we find little differentiation between the will and reason. The Christians, in stressing the voluntary aspect of the will, tended to separate the two. These two conflicting points of view, the Grecian and the Christian, continued down through the centuries to the time of Kant. The author devotes a considerable section of the article to showing the contributions of Kant and his followers, Schiller and Reinhold, to the problem of the nature of the will and its relation to reason.—F. J. Gaudet (Dana). [See also abstracts 3853, 3868, 3873, 3874, 3877, 3900, 3956, 3970, 4129.]

PLANT AND ANIMAL BEHAVIOR

3896. Buytendijk, F. J. J. Eine Methode zur Beobachtung von Ratten in aufgabefreien Situationen. (A method for the observation of rats in taskless situations.) *Arch. néerl. de physiol.*, 1931, 16, 574-596.—The author deplores the use of experimental methods for animals which so limit and restrict their responses that spontaneity and freedom of action are prohibited. Typical of such situations are the maze and the conditioned reflex problems. Experimenters in their zeal for obtaining data of the more exact type, suitable for tabulation, statistical treatment, and graphical representation, have neglected to provide a setting which would reveal the factors which cause the subject to go about his business of behaving as an animal actually does in life situations. The author sets forth the nature and advantages of a taskless situation which is an epitome of the animal's world in miniature. No specific task is set for the animal, but in a spacious cage-room he is set down among many edible and non-edible objects; some of the latter may be transported or used as nests, etc. Other animals of like or unlike kind may be placed with him there, or he may be left alone. The experimenter only asks the question what the animal does in this maze of objects. Using data from rats as examples, the author describes responses which may be interpreted as indicative of insight, doubt, astonishment, greediness, fear, etc. By using such situations the author believes it is possible to come to a better understanding of the psychology of the animal.—C. P. Stone (Stanford).

3897. Buytendijk, F. J. J., & Fischel, W. Die optische Ferneinstellung der Ratte. (The optical distance-set of the rat.) *Arch. neerl. de physiol.*, 1931, 16, 510-527.—Using an experimental method in which rats were trained to choose between two pathways leading to food and the nest-box, on the basis of simple optical stimulus cards placed on the pathways at variable distances from the starting point, the authors determined the range of distances within which accurate choices were made. Following this, stimulus cards half as large as the former cards were substituted and it was found that the rats reacted with the same degree of accuracy as before. By greatly enlarging the stimulus cards, the distance at which they might be accurately discriminated was greatly enhanced, but especially noteworthy was the finding that after training with the larger stimulus cards at the greater distances the animals would discriminate the smaller cards at much greater distances than previously. From these experiments it is inferred that not only the size and the distance of the object, but also the set of the animal toward the object in a particular distance, determine the reactions. Also it is assumed that the animal has many action zones. Although its spatial field is limited, the field may be enlarged through experience.—C. P. Stone (Stanford).

3898. Castle, E. S. On "reversal" of phototropism in *Phycomyces*. *J. Gen. Physiol.*, 1932, 15, 487-489.—Alleged reversal of phototropism in *Phycomyces* does not occur if infra-red radiation is properly excluded. Phototropic "indifference" does occur at high intensities. This is due to equal photic activity on both sides of the sporangiophore. A gradual, negative thermotropic bending takes place if heat is not screened out.—C. H. Graham (Clark).

3899. Grundfest, H. The spectral sensibility of the sun-fish as evidence for a double visual system. *J. Gen. Physiol.*, 1932, 15, 507-524.—An extension of a previously described method has made it possible to measure the visibility function of the sun-fish at high intensities. The function so determined is different from that obtained at lower intensities. This difference furnishes proof that the eye of *Lepomis* is a physiologically duplex mechanism and parallels the known anatomical distinctions between the rods and cones. A comparison of the two curves shows that the cone curve is shifted to the red. On this basis it is suggested that the photosensory substance is the same in each case for the rods and cones. According to this hypothesis the shift of the cone curve is due to a physical cause which depends on differences in the properties of the solvent media in the cones and rods.—C. H. Graham (Clark).

3900. Lutz, B. R., & Wyman, L. C. The evolution of a carotid sinus reflex and the origin of vagal tone. *Science*, 1932, 75, 590-591.—In mammals the most important areas from which reflex cardiac inhibition can be obtained are located in the aorta and in the carotid sinus. The authors find that in the elasmobranch *Squalus acanthias* cardiac inhibition can be reflexly elicited and that the afferent pathways

are located in the branchial nerves, while the efferent fibers are located in the vagus supply to the heart. In the amphibian *Necturus maculosus* reflex cardiac inhibition was obtained only from the gills. These reflex cardiac responses of the elasmobranch and the amphibian can be considered physiologically comparable to the carotid sinus mechanism of mammals. The authors maintain, therefore, that since the carotid arteries of mammals are derived from the primitive branchial system "the reflex cardiac inhibition of branchio-vascular origin may exemplify the evolutionary forerunner of the carotid sinus reflex in mammals." The phylogeny of vagal tone is also indicated.—C. C. Neet (Clark).

3901. Van Essen, J. Die Struktur der Dingwelt bei Vögeln. (The structure of the world of objects in birds.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1932, 125, 157-171.—The author concludes that (1) the objective value of visual sensory data for birds depends upon the degree of affective toning which is called forth; (2) a visual sensory datum may become a secondary object of experience which means a thing if it is recognized in the instinctive way as of vital importance and is raised by the affective toning of instinct out of the mass of indifferent material; (3) affectively toned objects provide special moments in the objective world of birds; (4) the psychomotor influence of subordinate optical impressions is, in the beginning, repellent.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

3902. Welsh, J. H. A laboratory experiment in animal behavior. *Science*, 1932, 75, 591-592.—The author describes the use of parasitic water mites in elementary zoology or biology laboratory experiments to show reactions of living animals to light or chemical stimuli. The parasitic mites infest many fresh-water mussels and can be obtained at any period of the year when the host is available. A common species of the eastern United States is *Unionicola ypsilophorus* var. *haldemani* (Piers), and is found in *Anodonta cataraeta* Say. These mites, when washed and placed in water free of host material, respond positively to light. If, however, water from the mantle cavity or water extract from the gills of the host be added, the reaction is immediately reversed and the mites respond negatively to the light. This reversal is not a true chemotropic reaction, for frequently the mites move from regions of high to regions of lower extract concentration. "The reversal may be interpreted as a type of conditioned response brought about by some material from the host; the positive response to light being primitive and the negative response acquired since the mites have taken up a parasitic life." A typical laboratory experiment using the mites is described.—C. C. Neet (Clark).

[See also abstract 3806.]

EVOLUTION AND HEREDITY

3903. Barnouw, A. J. The differential birth rate in Holland. *Birth Control Rev.*, 1932, 16, 81-82.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 10387).

3904. Fisher, R. A., Immer, F. R., & Tedin, O. The genetical interpretation of statistics of the third degree in the study of quantitative inheritance. *Genetics*, 1932, 17, 107-124.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. IV*: 12406).

3905. Hogben, L. T. *Genetic principles in medicine and social science*. New York: Knopf, 1932. Pp. 230. \$3.75.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

3906. Johnson, R. H. Population control by immigration. *Birth Control Rev.*, 1932, 16, 57-58.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. IV*: 10360).

3907. Landman, J. H. *Human sterilization; the history of the sexual sterilization movement*. New York: Macmillan, 1932. Pp. xviii + 341. \$4.00.—An impartial study, combined with occasional criticism. There are no "conclusions." Part I deals with eugenics and social legislation. It discusses the eugenics movement, in which human sterilization of the unfit is proffered as the most suitable means of control, better even than contraception. It presents comprehensive statistics of the mentally incompetent (both aments and dements) in the United States. It summarizes, according to states, the history of human sterilization in the United States. Part II deals with human sterilization and the courts. Three landmark legal decisions (Buck v. Bell; Davis, Warden v. Walton; and State Board of Eugenics v. Troutman) are critically discussed in detail. The present legal status of our human sterilization laws receives consideration (the author is legally qualified). Part III deals with the biology of human sterilization. The importance of heredity is critically considered. Detailed attention is given to the nature of the socially inadequate (traumatic psychoses, dementia praecox, etc.). There are chapters on the heredity of psychotic traits and the inheritance of mental deficiency (both judiciously summarized); and a critique of eugenics. Part IV, dealing with the surgery of human sterilization, describes and evaluates the operations involved, including those permitted by law; and considers (on the basis of questionnaire returns) the effects of sterilization. Part V, dealing with human sterilization and social policy, asks the question "Whom shall we sterilize?" Part VI discusses five vital problems in the administration of the human sterilization laws. Extensive tabular appendices (25 pages) summarize the history and present status of human sterilization in the United States. An extensive and varied bibliography of 18 pages, items classified according to chapters in the book, is appended.—O. L. Harvey (Boston).

3908. MacAuliffe, L. *La personnalité et l'hérédité*. (Personality and heredity.) Paris: Legrand, 1932. Pp. 290. Fr. 50.—This book is the fourth of a series of which the preceding treated respectively of the origin of present-day man, the problem of growth and development, and the internal mechanisms of life. The author is opposed to the way of thinking which envisages the personality as a collection of psychic traits more or less independent of the physical constitution; he studies personality by the morpholog-

ical method, and declares that the structural variations of the organism partly condition the psychology of the individual. After having stated the problem of personality and heredity, he considers the genesis of the mind and observes the results yielded by the Mendelian method. He reviews the different categories of heredity in relation to the problem of personality and the relationships of race, considering chiefly the physical and psychic characteristics of the European races. He takes up next the study of the heredity of personality in families, using as an example the family of Carnot. Finally, he summarizes the study of heredity from the angle of musical ability. There is no terminal bibliography, but there are numerous footnote references.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

3909. Takata, Y. On the differential birth rate by classes. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.*, 1931, 6, 34-50.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. IV*: 12304).

[See also abstracts 3953, 3972, 3978, 3982, 4197.]

SPECIAL MENTAL CONDITIONS

3910. Brill, A. A. The sense of smell in the neuroses and psychoses. *Psychoanal. Quar.*, 1932, 1, 7-42.—The sense of smell, though almost completely superseded by sight and touch, continues to play a significant though unrecognized and often unconscious rôle in mental life. Illustrative cases and references are given.—M. H. Erickson (Worcester State Hospital).

3911. Busemann, A. *Über Milieu und Charakter*. (On environment and character.) *Zsch. f. päd. Psychol.*, 1930, 31, 209-222.—The author gives the following definitions regarding the use of certain concepts. Character is the manner in which a personality manifests itself in relation to its environment. In the dynamic sense of the word, it is the attitude which we assume in relation to our environment. Inasmuch as every personality has an environment which is particularly suited to it, any person who has not found his suitable environment, who has not found his place in his profession or in his family life or in his social situation, cannot be fully understood, and his character cannot be clearly determined. Busemann distinguishes between environment and setting. The former is that which forms an individual's character, while the latter term is used in an etymological sense, being that which momentarily surrounds the individual.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3912. Combes, M. *Le rêve et la personnalité*. (The dream and the personality.) Paris: Boivin, 1932. Pp. 268. Fr. 20.—After having studied the onset of dreams and given examples of hallucinations which are their precursors, the author reviews dreams in which the ego is revealed, dreams and destinies, the interplay between conscious and unconscious, and imitation and experimentation in the dream. 80 dreams are noted in the course of the book, and a short bibliography is appended.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

3913. Critchley, M. The neurology of old age. *III. Lancet*, 1931, 220, 1331-1336.—In discussing the psychological aspects of old age the author describes psychic senescence, senile dementia, the arterio-sclerotic dementias, and the pre-senile dementias. Pick's disease, Alzheimer's disease, and presbyophrenia are the types of pre-senile dementia which are described.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

3914. Ellis, H. Die neue Einschätzung des Obszönen. (A new evaluation of the obscene.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 119-142.—The new attitude toward sex brings a new understanding of the obscene. A clear definition of this word is hardly possible. Our attitude toward obscenity dates only as far back as the eighteenth century, church and society placing tabus upon the mention of the so-called hidden. A new attitude is dawning, a clear understanding and a freer conversation with reference to those things that have been shrouded in mystery.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3915. Fenichel, O. Outline of clinical psychoanalysis. *Psychoanal. Quar.*, 1932, 1, 121-165.—This is the first instalment of a monograph in preparation, translated by B. D. Lewin and G. Zilboorg, containing the introduction and the first chapter. The introduction contains a brief survey of the problems underlying the development of psychoanalytic concepts, and stresses the need of considering both the individual and supplementary sociological factors. The author then limits his book to a consideration of the theory of special neuroses. The first chapter deals with the analytic concepts of the various manifestations of hysteria, with a discussion of the analytic relationships between the normal developmental forces, particularly infantile sexuality, and hysterical symptomatology. Illustrative cases are cited and interpretations given of the symptoms shown, and there is a listing of the principal hysterical reactions with a discussion of their analytic significance.—M. H. Erickson (Worcester State Hospital).

3916. Freud, S. Meine Berührung mit Josef Popper-Lynkeus. (My contact with Popper-Lynkeus.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 113-118.—This is a contribution by Freud in appreciation of Popper-Lynkeus. After citing how he had himself come to an understanding of the dream and its use in character analysis of neurotic types, he recites how he discovered the book *Fantasies of a Realist*, by Popper-Lynkeus, who had anticipated him in sensing the significance of the dream life. Freud became a reader of all the books by this author, and although he never met him, he felt companionship with him in thought. Both were from Vienna, and both of Hebrew birth.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3917. Freud, S. Libidinal types. *Psychoanal. Quar.*, 1932, 1, 3-6.—Freud has developed his conceptions of psychological types into three main libidinal groups, the erotic, the narcissistic, and the compulsive. Definitions and discussions of these and

their possible combinations follow.—M. H. Erickson (Worcester State Hospital).

3918. Graber, G. H. Feuer und Harnstrahl. (Fire and the urine stream.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 151-160.—Albrecht Schaeffer takes issue with Freud in his analogy between quenching of fire and control of the sex urge. Schaeffer sees an analogy with the conserving of the inner urge in the tendency of man of all ages to conserve fire. The author attempts to harmonize these two apparently opposing opinions. Freud's opinion is consistent with his belief that the human urge is always directed toward release, rest; Schaeffer sees it directed toward the growing potential, the eternal life. The author quotes cases as illustration that a study of the subconscious will harmonize the two views.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3919. Groddeck, G. Wege zum Es. (Roads to the id.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 161-171.—Groddeck emphasizes in this article the twofold nature of mankind, the male-female, the child-man nature. He further shows that the relationship between the whole and the part composing it is analogous to the macrocosm-microcosm conception. He discusses symbolism in man's thought and action from the contributions made to its understanding by the study of word derivatives.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3920. Grossmann, A. Verschiedene Arten der Pseudologia phantastica. (Different types of mythomaniacs.) *Zsch. f. ges. Neur. u. Psychiat.*, 1930, 126, 296-311.—The author distinguishes two groups of mythomania cases. The first group consists of constitutional mythomaniacs, the essential pseudologia being hereditary and lasting. The subjects play the rôle of sensational personalities, and they adapt their inventions to the environment and the existing epoch. The second group exhibits a mythomania which is symptomatic and psychologically explicable. Their pseudologia is a realization of impeded activities with a resulting reaction against a feeling of inferiority. Grossmann gives two cases illustrative of this second group, one of a 14-year-old cretinoid boy and the other of a 6½-year-old boy afflicted with Little's disease. The latter had invented a locomotive apparatus which was supposed to surpass the power of locomotion possessed by his brother and all the others around him.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3921. Hattingberg, H. v. The technique of psychoanalysis. (Trans. by A. Eiloart.) London: Daniel, 1932. Pp. 136. 5/—Gives a brief and untechnical description of the curative process, cathartic procedure, and psychoanalysis, and discusses the relation between the analyst and the process of analysis. It is clearly stated that specialized training is necessary for satisfactory practice, and information as to the ways in which training may be obtained is given.—F. C. Bartlett (Cambridge, England).

3922. Herbert, S. The unconscious in life and art. London: Allen & Unwin, 1932. Pp. 252. 6/—Eight essays, written from a psychoanalytical point

of view, on the following topics: reason and unreason, psychoanalysis and sex, psychoanalysis and married life, the self and society, the genesis of conscience, symbolism, phantasy and thought, and the romantic spirit. The views throughout follow closely those expounded by Freud. There is some criticism of other writers, e.g., McDougall and Trotter.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

3923. Heun, E. *Erkenntnislehre und Psychoanalyse. Grundlagen einer anthropologischen Erkenntnislehre.* (Theory of knowledge and psychoanalysis. Foundations of an anthropological theory of knowledge.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1932, 5, 260-279.—The transposition from the ontologically and empirically established doctrines of Jaensch to the dynamically and empirically established depth psychology is outlined. The "ideoform" and "physioform" opposites of Jaensch are shown to be coordinated with the "integrated" and "disintegrated" anthropological structures and with the "organic" and "inorganic" structures of ontology.—*E. H. Kemp* (Clark).

3924. Hitschmann, E. *Freud über Menschentypen.* (Freud on types of personality.) *Psychanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 193-196.—After his careful observation of many types Freud gives us a classification into three groups, the erotic, the narcissistic, and the repressed. The former is affectionate, seeks affection, is poetic. The second is egoistic, self-projective, executive. The third is conscientious, ethical, self-accusing. The reactions of these differ in the presence of the same situation. Usually one sees combinations of these.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3925. Howe, E. G. *Motives and mechanisms of the mind. IX. Defense mechanisms: fear.* *Lancet*, 1931, 220, 485-491.—Watson's experiments have shown the normal stimuli which arouse fear to be those which introduce the sudden or the unfamiliar. The feeling of fear is generally associated with a feeling of inadequacy. Fear develops through recapitulation; therefore it is not uncommon for fears to develop without an apparent external cause. Feelings of fear are intolerable, and we unconsciously do all in our power to overcome them. Normal growth and a sense of humor are the desirable means whereby we may rid ourselves of fear. On the other hand, undesirable defense mechanisms may be developed. Howe classifies these defense mechanisms as regressions, over-compensations, and apprehensions.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

3926. Howe, E. G. *Motives and mechanisms of the mind. X. Guilt and inferiority. A. Guilt.* *Lancet*, 1931, 220, 539-543.—The conscious sources of the guilt feeling are acquired through experience. They must be distinguished from the primary pattern of guilt feelings, which is inborn. The individual may feel that to gratify desire is to become guilty, and therefore subject to punishment. By a conditioning process this feeling has developed from the father image feeling, in which guilt was associ-

ated with the wish for the mother. Because of the readiness with which feelings of guilt may become associated with new experiences, the early sex education of the child is of the utmost importance. All premature sexual stimulation must be avoided. The feelings of guilt give rise to powerful defense mechanisms. It is probable that the sex factor is responsible for most of the common examples of bad mental health.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

3927. Howe, E. G. *Motives and mechanisms of the mind. X. Guilt and inferiority: B. Inferiority.* *Lancet*, 1931, 220, 601-604.—The factor of heredity is the basic cause of the inferiority feeling. For example, "women, in general, are likely to be born with a tendency towards inferiority feeling, owing to the repetitive and summative effects of past racial experiences upon their sex." The acquired causes are classified as (1) infantile, (2) circumstantial, or (3) organic. The first feeling pattern acquired by the infant is a feeling of relative inferiority. We are caused to feel inferior by others whose destructive criticism affords protection to their own inferiority feelings. Organic inferiority may be caused by physical defects of which we are conscious. Other organic defects, such as gonad deficiency or low blood pressure, may unconsciously give rise to feelings of inferiority. These deeper causative factors are likely to be overlooked. The most common defense mechanisms for the inferiority feeling are projection, over-compensation, identification, and the wish to become inferior.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

3928. Howe, E. G. *Motives and mechanisms of the mind. XI. Wish-fulfilment.* *Lancet*, 1931, 220, 655-661.—All purposive behavior is derived from wish-fulfilment, since pleasure comes only through the satisfaction of a wish. To achieve happiness all of our desires must be directed toward the same goal. Conflicts, which are likely to occur with regard to the sexual wishes, must be avoided. Conflicting wishes may resolve in two ways: there may be conscious suppression or unconscious repression. In unconscious repression the control of the motive is lost, but it remains active and may cause a later manifestation of symptoms through substitutive symbolism.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

3929. Kranefeldt, W. M. *Ewige Analyse. Bemerkungen zur Traumdeutung und zum Unbewussten.* (Continuous analysis. Observations on the meaning of dreams and the unconscious.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1932, 5, 279-291.—*E. H. Kemp* (Clark).

3930. Michaelis, E. *Freud, son visage et son masque.* (Freud; his face and his mask.) (Trans. by Jankelevitch.) Paris: Rieder, 1932. Pp. 256. Fr. 30.—Having discovered certain contradictions and omissions in Freud's doctrine, the author has undertaken anew a study of his works from this specific point of view. He believes that he has discovered contradictions likely to conceal, avoid, or misrepresent certain problems of major importance; this has impelled him to make a psychoanalysis of Freud himself, and he has arrived at the conviction

that the external contradictions, inexplicable at first sight, are only expressions of an internal contradiction, a conflict, a lack of inward integration. Psychoanalysis has assumed a double aspect in the course of its evolution: that of a purely scientific theory, and that of a general conception of human personality, its nature and its destiny. The best method of understanding such a doctrine, of explaining its lacunae and apparent exaggerations, what it offers that is shocking or bizarre, consists in investigating its source, that is, the mind of its creator. This is what the author has done in this book, by applying to Freud the method to which his frame is due—psychoanalysis. He uses for this purpose the numerous confessions and autobiographical data which Freud has scattered plentifully through his works, particularly in the *Psychopathology of Everyday Life* and the *Interpretation of Dreams*. In the light of his confessions, Freud, whom one is in general tempted to consider a philosophical cynic, reducing all motives of human action to primitive impulses and particularly to the sexual impulse, appears under an aspect little recognized, viz., that of a man subjected early to grave reverses which obliged him to repress his ideals and aspirations, because these were revealed as incompatible with the realities of everyday life. But this repression acts only on the body. Far from denying to man all higher aspirations, he contented himself with establishing that civilized life, by the restrictions which it imposes on liberty, initiative, and spontaneity, constitutes a permanent obstacle to the realization of these aspirations. We are hypocrites despite ourselves—this is what Freud has attempted to establish. In the first part, the doctrine is explained; the second part is the psychoanalysis of Freud proper, and in the third part the author sets forth his conclusions and his anticipations.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3931. Nicolle, C. *Biologie de l'invention*. (The biology of invention.) Paris: Alcan, 1932. Pp. 100. Fr. 15.—The capacity for invention, according to the author, is an accident, a chance endowment; and he adds that if the evolution of society had caused it to threaten the spirit of invention, the only safety left to it would have been in the unintelligent acts of nature. There will always be outcasts who, unable to find employment as regular workers in society, will escape from its discipline. They will detach themselves from the group, and the ideas systematically neglected by disciplined searchers will associate themselves in these unconformed minds, creating thus by accident the brilliant discoveries of proscribed genius.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3932. Reik, T. *Psychologische Erkenntnis und Leiden*. (Self-analysis and pain.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 251-255.—The necessity for self-analysis is recognized by all psychoanalysts. It inevitably carries discomfort with it. The motive and intent of repression is the avoidance of displeasure, and the recall would naturally carry such displeasure with it. The ability to recognize and overcome such emotional concomitants is essential to

remedial procedure.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3933. Sachs, H. *Volentem ducunt fata, nolentem trahunt*. (The fates guide the willing, drag the unwilling.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 143-150.—Psychoanalysis repeatedly reveals the tendency of a series of behavior patterns with its accompanying feeling tones to repeat itself, such patterns revealing themselves in dreams, fantasies, etc. The author cites two illustrations of this fact, and shows how revealing to the patient the causes of such behavior patterns may release him from their persistence.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3934. Sch., F. *Necrophilie und Sadismus*. (Necrophilia and sadism.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 248-250.—Comments on Marie Bonaparte's study on sorrow, necrophilia and sadism, as published in a recent issue of *Revue Française de Psychoanalyse*. The study deals with necrophilic and sadistic murders, and finds sources in childhood conditioning.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3935. Sch., F. *Lombroso und Freud*. (Lombroso and Freud.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 274-277.—A comparison of the contribution to psychopathology of Lombroso from the physiological side and of Freud from the psychological. The psychoanalytical which Freud contributed was needed to clarify the findings of Lombroso.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3936. Schmitz, O. A. H. *Gespräch mit der Anima*. (A conversation with the anima.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1932, 4, 26-29.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3937. Schwenke, A. *Ein sonderbarer Fall menschlichen Trieblebens*. (A strange case of human passion.) *Krim. Monatsh.*, 1922, 6, 14-15.—Without apparent robbery motive, a young man had stolen into homes, burned and torn to pieces articles of women's underwear and bed linen, and removed feathers from bed and pillows. An inquiry into his past revealed homosexual proclivities. The destruction of the above-mentioned articles was effected in rage and accompanied by sexual satisfaction. The psychic impulses operative here are transvestitism and fetishism, combined with the impulse to destroy the fetish—i.e., a form of sadism directed against an inanimate object. The writer points out that the perpetrator of such an offense is to be sought not among thieves, but among people of perverse impulses.—*J. L. Jervis* (Yale).

3938. Sterba, R. *Spinne, Erhängen, und Oral-sadismus*. (The spider, hanging and oral sadism.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 268-274.—The author comments on the ambivalence of the pre-genital urge, its love element coupled with a destructive factor. The spider in the animal world and the vampire in the human are one in this ambivalent tendency. In his clinical studies, he finds an association between self-murder by hanging and being bitten by spiders, and finds the same idea in Hanns Heinz Ewers' novel, from which he cites, emphasizing the remark-

able coincidence.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3939. Vachet, P. Sigmund Freud und die Franzosen. (Sigmund Freud and the French.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1932, 4, 19-22.—An attempt is made to answer the question why the Freudian contribution does not find a following in France. The Catholic mind rejects any contribution that seems to destroy belief in God; also the advocates of Freud have often proven his worst enemies.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3940. Von der Mühlen, R. Charakterschau; eine Grundlage für Medizin, Wirtschaft, Schule und Elternhaus. (The characterscope; a foundation for physicians, business men, schools, and parents.) Elberfeld: Lucas, 1931. Pp. 264. Mk. 9.50.—A complete system is explained in this article; it is connected with an apparatus called *Charakterschau* (characterscope). This makes it possible for a whole series of methods now in use, including graphology, to be brought together. The results of this method thus control each other reciprocally. Correct estimates can be verified by other sides, intuitive assumptions may be examined from another angle and convincingly emphasized. False assumptions may be rectified or discarded. A circular chart arranges the diagnosis in quadrants. The first, under the symbol *G*, the mental side, expresses imagination, memory and mental qualities; the second, under the symbol *E*, impressionability, is a characterization of the affective and mood side; the third, *T*, represents impulsive life; *A* represents intentional activity, and establishes the strength of will of the subject. Below is a section dealing with sense efficiency. The quadrants are divided into numerous sectors of specific significance, as follows: *G* sector: (1) mental power, (2) fantasy, (3) memory, (4) teachability, (5) openness, (6) warmth of feeling, (7) sensibility. *T* sector: (8) materialism, (9) vitality. *A* sector: (10) tempo, (11) practical handiness, (12) perseverance, (13) concentration, (14) carefulness.—R. von der Mühlen (Wuppertal-Barmen).

3941. Wittels, F. Der Lilith-Komplex. (The Lilith complex.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 197-211.—In 1907 Wittels described the type of child-wife. He now adds to the concept from more recent observation and practice of psychoanalysis. He comments on the different types of women that have been described by the authors, such as Ibsen, Maeterlinck, and Schnitzler, and believes that often the ideal woman is a projection of the feminine element of the man. A number of illustrations are drawn from psychoanalytical practice to verify this conclusion.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3942. Zweig, A. Odysseus Freud. (Odysseus Freud.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 97-99.—The article comments on Freud, his research into the subconscious, and his most recent contributions in *Theoretic Writings*.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3943. Zweig, S. Das eheliche Missgeschick Marie Antoinettes. (The marital unhappiness of Marie Antoinette.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 100-112.—This article is an extract of a volume by the author on Marie Antoinette. He comments on the sex impotence of Louis, the Dauphin of France, attributing to it the marital unhappiness and the character traits of Louis XVI, of Marie, and the later circumstances of French history. The life of Marie can be understood only as compensation for the denial of greater satisfactions, those of motherhood in early married life. Consequent events of French history find sources in the life she led, which might have been totally different had the early years of married life led to motherhood.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

[See also abstracts 3885, 3892, 3908, 3975, 4046, 4048, 4049, 4059, 4095, 4097, 4111, 4114, 4126, 4146, 4161, 4181.]

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS

3944. Abadi, E. Repos des yeux. (Resting the eyes.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 47-48.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3945. [Anon.] Comment ils se reposent. (How to rest.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 30-31.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3946. Bandel, R. Statistik des Alkoholismus in Deutschland 1927 nach den Erhebungen der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten für Geisteskranke und der Trinkerfürsorgestellen. (Statistics of alcoholism in Germany in 1927 according to the records of the mental-hygiene bureau and the institutions for the care of inebriates.) *Alkoholfrage*, 1931, 27, 230-234.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8622).

3947. Beck, S. J. The Rorschach test as applied to a feeble-minded group. *Arch. of Psychol.*, 1932, No. 136. Pp. 84.—A report of Rorschach's work with ink-blot is given. Given a group of individuals for whom the Stanford-Binet mental age ratings are available, it should be possible to correlate the mental development with the personality make-up (Stanford-Binet and Rorschach). Given also another group belonging to a class concerning which a general body of psychological knowledge has accumulated, it should follow, if the Rorschach factors are accurate indicators of certain psychological processes, that the incidence of Rorschach factors can be predicted a priori for such a group. In the present investigation 87 children in the New York City Children's School for the feeble-minded on Randall's Island were tested. All had the Stanford-Binet test (ranging in IQ from 21 to 77, mean 55.10) and the Rorschach test. The Rorschach indices to intellectual functioning are five—whole responses (W), sharp forms (F), inner creativity (M), percentage of stereotyped thought (A), originality (O). Rorschach's technique is free from influence of schooling; it is objective and simple in presentation, and the material is applicable for all levels of intelligence. A correlation of .474 between W and mental age was found. The correla-

tion between F and mental age was .64. No linear relation between mental age and A response percentage was found. A bibliography of 89 items is appended.—*E. M. Achilles* (Columbia).

3948. Blondel, C. Quelques réflexions sur la schizophrénie. (Reflections on schizophrenia.) *Trav. clin. psychiat. de Strasbourg*, 1930, 1-40.—Blondel gives a careful analysis of the work of Kraepelin on dementia praecox and Bleuler's conception of schizophrenia, discussing the theories of each in detail. He stresses the need of further work in anatomical pathology in the laboratories. New problems are being constantly raised, such as the need of a new definition of dementia, which has been rendered an urgent matter in view of the differences found between dementia praecox and organic dementia and in view of the paradoxical behavior of organic dementia itself, as exemplified in the surprising abatements in paralytic dementia under the influence of malaria therapy.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

3949. Boisen, A. T. The problem of values in the light of psychopathology. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1932, 38, 51-63.—A study of the ethical and religious factors in 176 cases of dementia praecox in the Worcester State Hospital indicates that moral self-judgment is among the most important causative factors. This is shown in the case of a patient who in his acutely disturbed period was occupied with the idea of effecting a reconciliation between God and Satan. The standards by which this man judged himself appear to have been functions of his social relationships, particularly to those whom he accounted supremely worthy of love and honor. Like the others in this group, he was one of those who accept the standards implanted by their early guides and have succeeded neither in conforming to them nor in growing into a larger loyalty or a more comprehensive understanding. His religious concern was associated with his attempt to face his difficulties and to bring himself into accord with those loyalties and to realize those values which he felt to be of cosmic importance.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

3950. Bouman, L., & Grunbaum, A. A. Eine Störung der Chronognosie und ihre Bedeutung im betreffenden Symptomenbild. (A case of chronognosia and its significance in the symptomatic picture.) *Monatssch. f. Psychiat. u. Neur.*, 1929, 73, Pp. 39.—After an attack of grippe in 1900, the patient was placed in a private hospital. Later, when he returned to his family, he spent his days lying down, indifferent to the world in general. 29 years later he was re-examined. He was found to be diabetic, and showed various neurological disturbances, but manifested no signs of mental weakness or delusional ideas. However his mental structure (*Struktur des Bewusstseins*) was modified in respect to the idea of time. He perceived time as considerably shortened, exhibiting a case of chronognosia. A period of 18 years which had been spent at his sister's home was estimated as 2 years. His age was given as 33 years, though he recognized the fact that he was really 59 according to the calendar. His first 6 days

at the clinic were estimated as 3 days, while an hour's conversation was judged to be 15 minutes in length. This same chronognosic disturbance might be used to explain the impressions experienced in dreams.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

3951. Brown, F. W. Alcoholic mental disease before and after prohibition. *Proc. Amer. Statist. Asso.*, 1932, 27, 175-179.—From the New York Department of Mental Hygiene, the U. S. Bureau of the Census, and direct correspondence with nineteen state hospitals for mental disease, charts have been compiled which show that 11% of admissions in 1910 were alcoholic, approximately 2% in 1920, 3.9% in 1922, 6.1% in 1926, and 6.0% in 1930. Since 1926 there has been an increase in the proportion of alcoholics without psychosis.—*E. B. Greene* (Michigan).

3952. Browning, W. I. Pre-epidemic encephalitis lethargica. II. And a case occurring here in 1906. *J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis.*, 1932, 75, 513-519.—There are a few scattered cases of encephalitis lethargica before the epidemic during the war. One case is cited, and it is hoped that further material will be reported.—*C. R. Atwell* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3953. Cotton, H. A. Can birth control reduce insanity? *Birth Control Rev.*, 1932, 16, 12-13.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8545).

3954. Dearborn, G. V. N. A case of congenital general pure analgesia. *J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis.*, 1932, 75, 612-615.—A brief presentation of a case of a patient who was unable to recall any pain except headache. The author postulates some sort of structural congenital defect in the central pain mechanism.—*C. R. Atwell* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3955. De Nigra, G. Sulle proprietà terapeutiche delle ghiandole germinative di vertebrato inferiore nei disturbi mentali. (On the therapeutic properties of sex glands from the lower vertebrates in cases of mental disturbance.) *Riv. sper. di fren.*, 1930, 54, 323-340.—Injections of extracts made from genital glands produced a favorable effect on schizophrenic cases (on 4 out of 5 so treated): there was a progressive disappearance of psychic depression, abulia, psychomotor arrest, negativism, insomnia, and sitophobia, with a more or less marked persistence of ideational and sensorial disturbances. In certain depressive syndromes, the cure seemed to be complete, the psychological and physiological condition being remedied while the disorders due to a state of hyperthyroidism totally disappeared. In cases of psychasthenia and sexual neurasthenia the same kind of amelioration occurred: a reappearance of sexual desire in men and a regulating effect on menstruation in women. This opotherapeutic action must not be considered as specific to the essential disorders to which the psychosis is due; otherwise, an identical origin must be presumed for the different psychoses so treated, a condition which is manifestly untrue. However, genital opotherapy, through a stimulation of the activity of the sexual glands and a reduction of the activity of the hypophysis, the adrenals, and especially of the thyroid, remedies the endocrine dis-

equilibrium which is the result of the psychosis. Breaking this vicious circle necessarily favors a cure. The action of the gland injections is ineffectual in castrated subjects, and, furthermore, the therapeutic action is possible only when the central nervous system is included. For example, injections of ovarian or orchitic extracts in decerebrated hens and cocks were without effect on the condition of the ovaries or testicles, while the same injections stimulated their activity in normal subjects.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3956. Dysinger, D. W. An action current and reflex time study of psychiatric and neurologic cases. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 43, No. 1 (*Univ. Iowa Stud. Psychol.*, No. 15), 31-52.—Electromyographic records of action currents during reflex and voluntary movements were obtained from 66 psychiatric and neurologic cases, representing 24 classifications. The mean of the height-reflex-time ratio was slightly lower and the S. D. much larger than that obtained for normals; the mean of this ratio for functional cases was less than the mean for organic cases; the coefficient of correlation between height and reflex time for the entire group was $.46 \pm .062$, as compared with the coefficients for normals of $.73 \pm .029$ (Travis and Young) and $.76 \pm .038$ (Whithorn and Lundholm); psychiatric and neurologic cases and normals show comparable variations in the individual; in the majority of the abnormal cases where results were obtained, the frequency of the action currents in voluntary movement was greater than the frequency in reflex movement.—F. A. C. Perrin (Texas).

3957. Ewald, G. Dementia praecox und Schizophrenia. (Dementia praecox and schizophrenia.) *Zsch. f. ges. Neur. u. Psychiat.*, 1929, 123, 465-471.—The author discusses and rejects the present-day tendency to confound the formula for dementia praecox, based on biological processes, with the schizophrenic formula, which is made up of a purely psychological content. He acknowledges the important indicative value of psychology, but he thinks that data from the biological processes must be used to correct the data obtained from the psychological analysis.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3958. Ewald, G. Das manisch-depressive Irresein. (Manic-depressive insanity.) *Fortsch. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1932, 4, 211-227.—The article begins with the statement that clinical interest in manic-depressive insanity is being concentrated more and more in the atypical cases. Recent research is summarized and the relations between cyclic insanity and the degenerative psychoses, paranoia, involutional melancholia, and exogenous injuries are discussed. It is pointed out that exogenous injuries may result in true endogenous psychoses, as in the two cases reported by Stengel, resulting from poisoning by illuminating gas. Becker's statistical research on the occurrence of mental disturbances among Polish Jews is summarized, and so are several studies of affectivity. One of them places paranoia with mania and melancholia as a third affective psychosis. Many investigations deal with suicide. There is a five-page

bibliography of these and related topics.—M. F. Martin (West Springfield, Mass.).

3959. Paris, R. E. L. Insanity distribution by local areas. *Proc. Amer. Statis. Asso.*, 1932, 27, 53-57.—From the 1920 and 1930 records of the Chicago Psychopathic Hospital it was found that schizophrenia and paresis showed much higher rates of concentration in the "disorganized areas" near the business districts and the slums than in the outer parts of the city. Huntington's chorea and epilepsy showed no concentration at all, and manic-depressive insanities tended to occur at a higher rate outside of the central and slum areas. These same results were shown by special studies of negro and Jewish populations, and by a study of private hospital patients. Further accurate studies are desirable to show the relation between heredity, cultural background, and ecological processes.—E. B. Greene (Michigan).

3960. Fischer, M. Psychiater und organisierte Alkoholkämpfung. (Psychiatrists and the systematic treatment of alcoholism.) *Alkoholfrage*, 1931, 27, 227-229.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. IV*: 8654).

3961. Fleck, U. Erkrankungen der peripheren Nerven. (Diseases of the peripheral nerves.) *Fortsch. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1931, 3, 445-459.—A summary of recent literature with detailed bibliography.—M. F. Martin (West Springfield, Mass.).

3962. Fleming, G. W. T. H. The revision of the classification of mental disorders. Report by the clinical psychiatry sub-committee of the research and clinical committee. Part II. *J. Ment. Sci.*, 1932, 78, 387-391.—This final revision was passed at the February, 1932, meeting, after two and a half years in the hands of the sub-committee. "Simplicity was one of the guiding principles of the research, as it was felt that some of the foreign classifications, i.e., that of Kleist and the official American one, were too complicated. The final revision . . . bears the closest affinity to the classification of Craig and Beaton." The final revision is in full: Part I: amentia (oligophrenia), (a) idiocy, (b) imbecility, (c) feeble-mindedness, i-moral, ii-intellectual. Part II: (1) neuroses and psychoneuroses, (a) exhaustion neuroses, (b) anxiety states, (c) compulsions, obsessions and phobias, (d) hysteria; (2) schizophrenic psychoses, (a) dementia praecox, i-simple, ii-hebephrenic, iii-catatonic, iv-paranoid, (b) paraphrenia; (3) psychopathic constitution (including paranoia); (4) affective and emotional psychoses, (a) manic-depressive insanity (cyclothymia), i-alternating, ii-non-alternating, (b) involutional melancholia; (5) toxic psychoses, (a) endogenous, (b) exogenous, i-alcoholic, -a-delirium tremens, -b-mania a potu, -c-chronic hallucinosis, -d-Korsakov's polyneuritic psychosis, ii-other drug psychoses; (6) epileptic psychoses; (7) organic brain disease psychoses, (a) syphilitic psychoses, i-general paresis, ii-other types, (b) arteriopathic psychoses, i-presenile, ii-senile, (c) other types; (8) other types of mental disorder not mentioned in 1-7. Part III:

List of agreed etiological terms to be used in brackets after the nomenclature prescribed in Parts I and II. Part III remains to be completed at a future meeting. Comments upon and reasons for accepting certain terms, rather than others, are presented.—*L. M. Hatfield* (Maine).

3963. *Gabriel, E. Psychische Hygiene und Alkoholfraße.* (Mental hygiene and the alcohol problem.) *Int. Rev. against Alcoholism*, 1931, 39, 265-271.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8655).

3964. *Garma, A. La realidad y el ello en la esquizofrenia.* (Reality and the id in schizophrenia.) *Arch. de neurobiol.*, 1931, 11, 598-616.—Freud has taught that the neurosis is the resultant of a conflict between the ego and the id. The psychosis, on the other hand, reveals a conflict between the ego and reality. The author points out the analogy between the conflicts of the religious person and those of the mentally disturbed. The religious are in conflict with their biological urges (the world and the devil). The schizophrenic is in conflict with his id and with reality. The schizophrenic may identify himself with Napoleon, while similarly the religious person identifies himself with God. The taking of communion (the body of Christ) is an example at point. In schizophrenics the passive masochistic tendency is more pronounced than in the neuroses. The examination of such psychological mechanisms as identification, delusions of grandeur, omnipotence, and the tendency towards suicide and regression in schizophrenia further the case for the prevalence of masochistic instincts. The disintegration of reality and the ego in schizophrenics is a result of a rejection of the instincts by the super-ego. Feminine libido is prevalent in schizophrenia as a consequence of the rejection of the active masculine instincts by the super-ego.—*J. W. Naggs* (Chicago).

3965. *Getson, P. The neurotic criminal.* *J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis.*, 1932, 75, 498-503.—A case is cited, together with the author's interpretation of it.—*C. R. Atwell* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3966. *Glaser, M. A., & Shafer, F. P. Skull and brain traumas: their sequelae.* *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1932, 98, 271-276.—The authors review 255 cases from their own experience. Their analysis of the data brings out the types of injury and the frequency of the accompanying signs and symptoms. The neurologic signs and symptoms usually develop shortly after injury. Convulsive states and mental changes occur at a later period. Hysterical convulsive states occur from 1 to 2 months after injury, whereas organic convulsive states appear from 8 months to 5 years after injury.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

3967. *Gorden, A. Neuropsychiatric manifestations and their interpretation in carbon monoxide intoxication.* *J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis.*, 1932, 75, 520-528.—Carbon monoxide possesses no specific reaction with the nervous system, but it attacks the latter most gravely through its combination with hemoglobin.

The nervous system in its entirety may become involved, the central as well as the peripheral. Psychic manifestations are common, and among them some are of a distinct psychotic character. In such cases are observed symptoms commonly found in all toxic states, namely, confusion, delirium, stupor, amnesia of the retrograde type, automatism or else slow cerebration, and even a mild dementia. He explains the mental manifestation by the fine cellular lesions in the cortex, as well as those in the white sub-cortical tissue. There are two views as to the production of nervous and mental diseases by cerebral lesions: (1) when our conscious status is removed, full sway is given to the underlying affective forces, which then become dominant; (2) the mental state may be explained on a purely organic basis. The variety of mental disorders accompanying the same pathological lesion causes the author to take the first viewpoint.—*C. R. Atwell* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3968. *Grund, G. Die Anamnese; Psychologie und Praxis der Krankenbefragung.* (Anamnesis; psychology and art of questioning patients.) Leipzig: Barth, 1932. Pp. 242. 12 Mk.—The purpose of this book is a systematic presentation of anamnesis, which heretofore has been absent from the literature. In the general section anamnesis is defined as knowledge by the patient of his illness and of its origin. An attempt is made to determine the psychological method by which the patient who is aware of his illness acquires this knowledge, and the changes which this knowledge undergoes until it is communicated. Of fundamental importance are the sensations of the patient, which only in particular cases are directly connected with a feeling of illness. Most frequently the patient, through a comparison with normal sensations, reaches the conclusion that some irregularity exists. Along with the true sensations of illness are to be distinguished observations of illness by which the patient notices the irregular condition in a manner similar to that of the physician. Out of the sensations and observations are built complex notions concerning the irregular condition, and ideas of illness, the more complex the farther back, temporally, the irregular condition lies. With the evolution of anamnesis these notions and ideas must be referred back to the underlying sensations and observations. The resulting general rules for the practical furthering of anamnesis are fully discussed, with particular regard to the affective influence of the questions upon the patient. A special section is concerned with symptomatic anamnesis, wherein the notions and ideas of the patient himself concerning the illness are applied as a principle of classification. In particular, an analysis is made to determine which sensations and observations are basic, and which irregular conditions can be revealed by them. In addition, etiological anamnesis, i.e., the significance of anamnesis for the discovery of particular causes of illness, is presented. The final chapter is devoted to the relation between anamnesis and therapy.—*G. Grund* (Medizinische Universitäts-Poliklinik, Halle a.S.).

3969. Hackfield, A. W. Studies of the etiological relationship between the somatic and psychotic disturbances in pernicious anemia. A critical review with case reports. *J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis.*, 1932, 76, 31-48.—A review of the literature with the citation of seven cases leads to the conclusion that "the psychosis is a separate entity which runs its natural course, the pernicious anemia in some instances perhaps acting as the precipitating or aggravating factor."—C. R. Atwell (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3970. Hartman, F. A., Thorn, G. W., Lockie, L. M., Greene, C. W., & Bowen, B. D. Treatment of Addison's disease with an extract of suprarenal cortex (cortin). *J. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 1932, 98, 788-793.—Hartman, MacArthur, and Hartman were the first to describe a method for preparing an epinephrine-free, aqueous extract containing the vital principle of the adrenal cortex. The clinical use of the preparation is here described. Since asthenia is the outstanding characteristic of Addison's disease, the use of the ergometer as a measure of fatigue is the most practical objective test of improvement following treatment. With an increasing cortical insufficiency there may be anorexia, vomiting, epigastric discomfort and lethargy, or irritability. Insomnia and mental depression follow. Collapse and coma may appear suddenly. On beginning treatment coma may alternate with periods of restlessness and irritability. Consciousness returns and restlessness, twitching, and irritability may increase. There may be mental irritability, disorientation, and failure to cooperate. There is a period of depression and listlessness with insomnia. As the insufficiency is overcome the twitching disappears, restlessness is replaced by calm, there is freedom from pain, and less irritability, and the patient becomes properly oriented. He may now sleep a great deal. The patient will later show mental alertness, good appetite, and a decrease in asthenia. He will now rest well and will demand only a normal amount of sleep. Several case studies are reported.—J. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

3971. Hartmann, H., & Stengel, E. Zur Psychologie des induzierten Irreseins. (On the psychology of induced psychosis.) *Arch. f. Psychiat.*, 1931, 95, 584-599.—A case of induced paranoia in the husband and daughter of a paranoid woman.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

3972. Hartmann, H., & Stumpf, F. Psychosen bei einseitigen Zwillingen. (Psychoses in identical twins.) *Zsch. f. ges. Neur. u. Psychiat.*, 1929-1930, 123, 251-298.—The authors describe the cases of two pairs of twins in whom the acute phase of schizophrenia broke out approximately at the same time. According to an anthropometric study made by Weninger and his associates, both pairs were identical twins. The first case involved two sisters, who, in spite of an appearance of good behavior, had had many emotional, sex experiences. They had had several miscarriages and several children who had died young, one son only being left whom the sisters had affectionately reared. They had lived a life of

unstable equilibrium and were somewhat feeble-minded. Finally their father died, and their brother tried to rid himself of them. This condition of emotional upset brought about an acute catatonic seizure in both sisters, with ideas of hypnotism and hallucinations. One twin, who had more initiative than the other, developed certain vague ideas of persecution, while the more passive one developed hypochondriac ideas and a feeling of culpability with suicidal tendencies. Their mother, whom they resembled, had also had suicidal tendencies, and there had been numerous cases of psychoses and psychopathies in her family. The authors found a striking resemblance between the motor reactions in the two sisters, e.g., mannerisms in speech and voice, stereotypes, etc. The second case involved 16-year-old twin sisters, intelligent and gifted, who were very much alike both in manner (speech, diction, timbre of voice, and motor behavior in general) and in appearance. Their abnormal behavior was also very similar, though their character reactions differed slightly, the more passive twin being subject to depression and ideas of culpability. Studies of this kind are of use in throwing light on the question of characterology and anthropology in general.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3973. Heymanovitch, A. Voprossi obshchei i sotsialnoi psikhonevrologii. (Questions of general and social psychoneurology.) Kharkov: Jurisd., 1931. Pp. 198.—This volume is devoted to research in personality as interrelated with environment. The separate articles discuss general questions of methodology in psychoneurology, the tempos of labor, criminal psychology, etc.—A. Yarmolenko (Leningrad).

3974. Hirschmann, H. Zur forensisch psychiatrischen Beurteilung krankhafter Triebhandlungen. (On the psychiatric evaluation of morbid instinctive reactions.) *Arch. f. Psychiat. u. Nervenkr.*, 1930, 91, 750-766.—The author cites two cases of pyromania. The first case was that of a 25-year-old peasant who set seven fires in two years, burning among other things his mother's house. The motives which he used to explain his criminal acts were puerile, since he set the fires chiefly for the pleasure of watching them burn. He was sentenced to six years of hard labor, a sentence which was later raised to eight years by the supreme court. The second case was that of a 25-year-old woman who had been given slight sentences for her first two offenses. Her third offense was setting fire to her mother's house as a reaction against her mother's wish that she take a position as nurse-maid. She was condemned to six years of hard labor. A psychiatric examination revealed a sexual impulsion. Hirschmann discusses the two cases from the psychiatric and criminal points of view, pointing out the fact that the essential factor to be considered is not the existence of a morbid impulsion but the force of this impulsion. He finds the decisions in both cases to be unjust and demands a revision of the ideas of responsibility and irresponsibility.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3975. Howe, E. G. Motives and mechanisms of the mind. XII. Psychopathology in relation to treatment. *Lancet*, 1931, 220, 714-721.—The most important psychological factor in the treatment of a patient is the imago rôle which the doctor invariably plays. The doctor must keep in mind that the majority of emotional disorders have resulted from a misdirection of the patient's motives. The various methods of psychopathology and the future of psychological medicine are discussed.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

3976. Huddleson, J. H. Accidents, neuroses, and compensation. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1932. Pp. 256. \$4.00.—This is a comprehensive survey of the groups of disordered responses that may appear after physical injury, and that are commonly known—according to the circumstances of their origin and maintenance—as traumatic neurasthenias, wound-of-the-head syndromes, concussion, fright, and pension-neuroses. Differing theories of etiology and psychic mechanism are assembled, contrasted, and examined in common terms, in an attempt to reach an orderly understanding of the psychopathologic and socio-economic problems involved. The need for prophylaxis is stressed, together with the means available to industrial psychologists toward the prevention and early or abortive treatment of accident neuroses. Workmen's compensation, soldiers' pensions, and other monetary indemnities are considered in their relations to the precipitation and evolution of post-traumatic disorders, chiefly those of non-structural or "functional" type. Clinical material drawn upon includes industrial accident, war veteran, and personal injury cases studied in the author's practice and in the neuropsychiatric service of a medical center. The bibliography is extensive and the index detailed.—J. H. Huddleson (Columbia).

3977. Hunter, T. A. Sense of equilibrium. *Australasian J. Psychol.*, 1930, 8, 302-305.—The author describes the case of a soldier who was wounded in the head during the war. He gives the successive states as experienced by the patient from the moment of the accident: a sensation of falling backwards, a complete loss of recognition which later became only partial, and a lack of consciousness of the existence of his body and limbs up to the time that he found himself in bed on a boat. When he was being transported to land by means of a crane, he was conscious of the movement, but he could not tell whether he himself was moving or the objects in his field of vision. During the time that he was confined to bed, the surrounding objects seemed stable as long as he stayed motionless, but whenever he moved his head from left to right, the surrounding objects continued to move in the reverse direction. There was no feeling of nausea. When he began to walk again, the earth seemed to oscillate and to heave up and down. This condition was relieved by a labyrinthine operation, and 13 years later he experienced vertigo only when he had to stand erect in darkness or with his eyes closed.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3978. Konstantinu, T. Zum Problem der Erbprognosebestimmung. Die Erkrankungsansicht der Neffen und Nichten, Grossneffen und Grossnichten von Schizophrenen Thüringens. (On the problem of heredity prognostication in nephews, nieces, grandnephews, and grandnieces of schizophrenic cases in the province of Thuringia.) *Zsch. f. ges. Neur. u. Psychiat.*, 1930, 125, 103-133.—Most of the cases examined were interned between the years 1870 and 1900. The results are based on a study of 57 families with one schizophrenic case and 3 families with two. 58 persons were afflicted between the ages of 16 and 31 and only 5 after 40. The author calculated the probabilities of schizophrenia as follows: for brothers and sisters, .0454; for nephews and nieces, .0100; for grandnephews and grandnieces, .0078. This probability in Thuringia is no higher than has been found for Munich. It is twice the probability to be found in the average population. Though tubercular mortality is no higher, various abnormal characteristics are more frequently found in the collateral descendants of schizophrenic cases than in the average population.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

3979. Lewin, B. D. Analysis and structure of a transient hypomania. *Psychoanal. Quar.*, 1932, 1, 43-58.—The author analyzes a hypomanic attack of seven days' duration developing during an analysis and reveals its origin to be early childhood sex traumata and its content a biparental identification in coitua.—M. H. Erickson (Worcester State Hospital).

3980. Lockwood, M. E. A parallel study of the psychogalvanic reflex and the hyperglycaemic index in psychotics. *J. Ment. Sci.*, 1932, 78, 288-301.—Following the lead of McCowan and Quastel (1931), who found a close relationship between variations in the affective state (determined clinically) of psychotic subjects and abnormalities in the glucose tolerance (expressed in terms of the hyperglycaemic index) the present investigator uses the results of 20 cases of various reaction types (melancholias, benign stupor, dementia praecox, catatonic stupor) to test the validity of their thesis when the psychogalvanic reflex is taken as objective evidence of the patient's affectivity. Prefacing the results of the study is a review of past work on the psychogalvanic reflex in psychotics. Besides showing that this reflex, since it is an inevitable response and outside voluntary control, can be used to supply objective evidence of affectivity, and that there is a parallelism between the affective state, so determined, and the H. I., the author finds further that conditions in which clinical signs of increased emotional tension are unaccompanied by any rise in the H. I. are found to give normal or decreased galvanic reactions; like the H. I., the affectivity as shown by the psychogalvanometer is found to depend, not upon the type of psychosis, but upon the degree of emotional tension present at the time of the test; and the percentage number of deflections obtained during the word-association test (method used in present study) varies approximately with the affectivity of the sub-

ject and can fairly be used as a means of comparison between different patients, provided the sensitivity of the galvanometer be kept constant.—*L. M. Hatfield (Maine)*.

3981. Lord, J. R., & Fleming, G. W. T. H. The revision of the classification of mental disorders. Report by the clinical psychiatry sub-committee of the research and clinical committee. Part I. *J. Ment. Sci.*, 1932, 78, 177-201.—The *Historical Data* section presents in full the classifications of Griesinger, 1845, with which modern classification really begins; Skae, 1863; Clouston, 1883; Régis, 1891; International Congress of Alienists, 1867, the first international classification; and that of the International Medical Congress, 1889. There follows a résumé of the action of the Association on its early classifications, namely, those of 1882, 1904, 1905 and 1906. *Some Present-Day Classifications* include those of Kraepelin, Turner and Kempf. *The Present Revision* reviews the steps leading up to the revision in hand and the work of the present sub-committee, which has considered, among other things: the various bases of a classification, the basic principles of Mercier and some outstanding present-day classifications, which are given in full, namely, those of Stodart, Craig and Beaton, Henderson and Gillespie, Jelliffe and White, Rosanoff, and the official classifications in use in America, Holland, Germany and Norway.—*L. M. Hatfield (Maine)*.

3982. Malzberg, B. Life tables for patients with mental disease. *Proc. Amer. Statis. Asso.*, 1932, 27, 160-175.—A study of 15,559 deaths in the New York civil state hospitals during the three years beginning July 1, 1928, shows that the rates of mortality at corresponding ages are from 3 to 6 times as great among patients with mental disease as among the general population. There is a slight decrease in the mortality rate from 20 to 34 years due to the earlier deaths of manic-depressives, particularly among females. The number of male patients is slightly larger than the number of female until the 53rd year, while in the general population the females exceed the males throughout the life span.—*E. B. Greene (Michigan)*.

3983. Marsh, L. O. Borzoi: suggestions for a new rallying of occupational therapy. *Occup. Therap. & Rehab.*, 1932, 11, 169-183.—Seven "daring" proposals (*Borzoi* means wolf-hound). Hospital superintendents should push occupational therapy more vigorously. Research work is desirable. Relatives require treatment as well as the patient. Group therapy has its special merits and may utilize rallies, music, sports, and dances. New men are needed as personnel experts, experts in trades and community leaders. Hospital industries should be organized and employment procedures routed through the personnel man. A system of reward and merit is advisable. Self-understanding is one of the most important requisites. Psychiatry should be applied to the psychiatrist and his personality should be studied.—*H. E. Burt (Ohio State)*.

3984. McClure, W. E. The remnant capacities of the feeble-minded. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 43, No. 1 (*Univ. Iowa Stud. Psychol.*, No. 15), 202-217.—A study of the performances of feeble-minded subjects on mental, educational, and special aptitude tests with reference to the possible existence of special abilities not commonly found in normals of the same mental age. A feeble-minded group and a normal group, each consisting of 41 subjects, were given a battery of tests. According to the results, many feeble-minded subjects have "remnant" capacities far above their general level, although these capacities are not organized into constellations of abilities, and conversely, many of them show unrelated "depressions" of capacities below their general level; the feeble-minded show an uneven development of capacities, an ability to follow directions which is below their average skill, a reading ability which is only slightly below their general mental level, general information and knowledge of mechanical relationships which are above their general mental level, etc.—*F. A. C. Perrin (Texas)*.

3985. Meltzer, H. [Ed.] Mental health observer. Volume 1, No. 1, April, 1932.—This new journal is published by the Missouri Society for Mental Hygiene, and appears five times yearly; the subscription is \$1.00 per year.—*J. C. Spence (Clark)*.

3986. Menninger, K. A., & Menninger, W. C. Epilepsy and congenital syphilis. *J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis.*, 1932, 75, 473-497; 632-657.—The question of epilepsy as an expression of brain syphilis, specifically congenital brain syphilis, is discussed. The authors summarize the literature as follows: "(a) There is nearly uniform agreement that congenital syphilis may produce actual anatomical alterations responsible for epileptic attacks; (b) there is fairly general agreement that syphilis may act as germ poison without progressing to actual brain-damage, producing a spasmophilic diathesis; (c) the weight of opinion favors the idea that congenital syphilis may be a direct or indirect cause of the epileptic syndrome, which may in an uncertain number of cases be the first and in others the only manifestation of the syphilitic condition; (d) there are some workers who through conservatism do not feel that congenital syphilis is the proved cause of cases of so-called essential or idiopathic epilepsy, but agree that the fundamental cause is probably a developmental defect in the nervous system, which may be syphilitic in origin; (e) a few authors believe that epilepsy is totally unrelated to congenital syphilis; (f) some workers feel that too much weight is given to the Wasserman test, and the majority believe that syphilitic stigmata are sufficient to make a diagnosis of congenital syphilis regardless of the Wasserman test." The authors, however, base their conclusion as to prevalence of syphilis entirely upon statistics of Wasserman blood tests. Ten cases are cited in this article. In a conclusion there is a citation of 21 more cases, with a conclusion "that congenital syphilis can produce convulsions, directly and indirectly, without the presence of gross brain lesions or encephalo-

litis (juvenile paresis), and thus appears to be idiopathic epilepsy." There is a bibliography.—*C. R. Atwell* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3987. Merzbach, A. *Symbolische Selbstzeichnungen aus der Psychose eines Jugendlichen*. (Symbolic drawings of himself by an adolescent while in a state of psychosis and their interpretation.) *Zsch. f. ges. Neur. u. Psychiat.*, 1930, 127, 240-251.—The author describes the case of a 14-year-old boy with no talent for drawing who was impelled to express himself thus while in a state of psychosis. In his interpretation of three of these drawings, the author decided that they were due to a condition of periodic psychosis and excluded the possibility of a schizophrenia diagnosis. Besides a state of anxiety, which was expressed in the awkward, symbolic designs, he found all the traits commonly characteristic of adolescent drawings during the puberty period.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

3988. Morales, G. *Dispensario de higiene mental rural de Plasencia*. (The Plasencia mental hygiene dispensary.) *Arch. de neurobiol.*, 1932, 12, 87-95.—*J. W. Nagge* (Chicago).

3989. Morselli, G. E. *Sulla dissociazione mentale*. (Mental dissociation.) *Riv. sper. di fren.*, 1930, 54, 209-322.—By means of a very careful and detailed clinical study, Morselli compares the various interpretations used to explain mental dissociation, showing the complexity of the situation. The case examined was that of a young girl who experienced during her attacks certain neurological disturbances, hemiplegia of the right side, and mutism. She would pass from her normal state to a secondary one in which she no longer spoke Italian but French, a language learned during her school years, which she was unable to speak fluently in her normal condition. Furthermore, when she was in these abnormal states, she could not speak Italian fluently. She was not aware of this alternation. In her French period, her attitudes were more childish, but she remembered experiences extending to every part of her life, while during her normal periods she could not remember anything about her French states. She would pass spontaneously from her normal state to the secondary one in moments of moral depression or while under the influence of any depressing situation, such as fatigue or emotion. She could be forced out of the French period by making her repeat certain Italian verses which she knew by heart. During this condition she showed no trace of mental confusion. Behind the troubles of this girl, Morselli found a psychological traumatism which was due to an attempted violation on the part of her father, an attempt which she had apparently forgotten in her normal condition. In his analysis he does not find the theories of Freud or of Bleuler flexible enough or of such a nature as to be able to cover all the observable facts, though Janet's theory of variations in psychological tension explains the facts in part. To explain all the conditions found, Morselli adds to the original traumatism as a cause the following factors: schizoid disposition, variations in mental tension, and the ac-

tion of certain mechanisms of a sensori-motor order which had been emphasized because of the nature of the trouble and the means used to modify it. An example of the last factor was the change of state obtained through a substitution of the French language for the Italian, a condition brought about in an automatic manner.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

3990. Oberndorf, O. P. *Sublimation in occupational therapy*. *Occup. Therap. & Rehab.*, 1932, 11, 155-168.—A plea for greater latitude in studying symptoms and determining interests. The usual practice of assigning to work related to the original occupation is not necessarily sound. The patient is unaware of the sublimation taking place. Cruelty and revenge may be sublimated by chopping trees, swatting flies, hunting dirt, games of a combative nature. The sexes should not be unduly segregated for recreation or work because contacts allow some emotional expression. Payment for work performed as occupational therapy is desirable. Group work is advantageous, especially for schizophrenics.—*H. E. Burt* (Ohio State).

3991. Pollak, F. *Zur Psychopathologie der Zwangskrankheit*. (On the psychopathology of obsession maladies.) *Arch. f. Psychiat. u. Nervenk.*, 1930, 91, 527-540.—After a discussion of the analytical theories on obsession states, the author offers his own organic explanation of these states. The functional unity of the cerebral cortex in its condition of normal functioning produces a feeling of freedom. When this functioning is impeded, the primitive automatisms are freed and are productive of all kinds of obsessions. The freed obsessive mechanisms observable in epidemic encephalitis support this theory. Thus, the psychological activity may be only one specialized form of motor expression in the larger sense of the term. Three observations in support of this theory are given.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

3992. Prados y Such, M., & Linares Maza, A. *Contribución al estudio de los estados paranoides*. (Contribution to the study of paranoid states.) *Arch. de neurobiol.*, 1932, 12, 54-85.—The authors present a history of a paranoid case.—*J. W. Nagge* (Chicago).

3993. Pratt, J. H., Golden, L. A., & Rosenthal, J. *The psychalgias*. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1932, 98, 441-446.—The frequency with which pain of psychic origin occurs is discussed. It is the belief of the authors that many cases of hysteria are not recognized and treated as such, but are mistaken for organic disorders. In 110 cases here reported treatment relieved the pain in 95. Procaine injection was employed, but success from the needle alone was equally good. In regard to the frequency with which hysteria occurs, this study supports the statement by Sydenham that "this disease, if I calculate right, most frequently occurs of all chronic diseases."—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

3994. Prost, —. *L'art de se reposer et la prophylaxie des névroses*. (The art of resting and the

prophylaxis of neurosis.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 50-51.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3995. Robin, G. Les nerveux et l'art de se reposer. (The nervous and the art of repose.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 51-53.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

3996. Eyerson, E. W. Cerebral spastic paralysis in children. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1932, 98, 43-45.—Cerebral spastic paralysis is of common occurrence in children. There are two varieties of the disease: one occurs at or before birth, while the other develops in infancy. The causes of the congenital form are intracranial hemorrhage and lack of development of the cerebral cortex. In premature infants hemorrhage is rare, but lack of cerebral development is usually present. These cases are always idiots or imbeciles. Hemorrhage is common in the full-term infants, but seldom occurs after birth. The post-partum form of cerebral spastic paralysis may be caused by inflammatory changes following any of the contagious or infectious diseases, or it may be an extension of middle-ear disease. If the presence of spastic paralysis is detected during the first six months of life, an intracranial operation and the evacuation of a congenital extradural clot is to be recommended. Other methods of physical therapy and surgery are discussed. Educational measures have produced remarkable improvements in the mental handicaps of these cases.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

3997. Sacristán, J. M. Disposición musical y alucinaciones acústicas en el círculo familiar de un caso de esquizofrenia catatónica. (Musical disposition and acoustic hallucinations in the family of a case of catatonic schizophrenia.) *Arch. de neurobiol.*, 1932, 12, 40-49.—A case of catatonic schizophrenia was studied in its genealogical aspects by the author. He finds evidence that the psychotic factor tends to act as a recessive in transmission, while psychopathy tends to act as an hereditary dominant factor. Musical disposition was found to be present consistently in the family tree. The author suggests the possibility that auditory hallucinations may be an expression of an acoustic eidetic disposition.—*J. W. Nagge* (Chicago).

3998. Schneider, K. Probleme der klinischen Psychiatrie. (Problems of clinical psychiatry.) Leipzig: Thieme, 1932. Pp. 46. M. 2.60.—This work treats of the problems with which clinical psychiatry has concerned itself since the war. First, it is shown how the atypical cases of endogenous psychoses may be taken into account, and in this, the conceptions of Kretschmer and Kleist, the final attitude of Kraepelin, and the structural analysis of Birnbaum are critically discussed. Next the relation of endogenous psychosis to toxic psychosis is considered, as is the further development of the doctrine of exogenous reaction types, and the relation of the acute exogenous psychoses with schizophrenia. The same point of view prevails in the field of those diseases which are primarily cerebral, especially in

the case of defect processes. Here experience with encephalitis and with paralytics treated by the fever process have led to a new point of view. The main result is that the level etiological direction goes through to the end, and the concepts of Hoch and Wernicke have been approached. The results are brought out in a critical survey, where the author expresses his conception concerning the place of cyclothymia, which deviates from the other psychoses and is sharply delimited from their clinical pictures. However, the clear difference between psychopathic personality and reaction is upheld throughout. Notes on genealogy and on somatic psychiatric science, and a very thorough bibliography covering approximately the last twelve years are attached.—*K. Schneider* (Munich).

3999. Schneider, K. Die allgemeine Psychopathologie im Jahre 1930. (General psychopathology in 1930.) *Fortsch. d. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1931, 3, 101-116.—Last year's contributions to psychopathology are discussed under three main headings: (1) Under kinds of experiences, the author discusses sensation and perception, ideation and thought, feeling and evaluation, striving and will. (2) Under fundamentals of the experience, he discusses consciousness of the self, consciousness of time, memory, and reactivity. (3) The last section deals with the background of experience, intelligence. Nearly two pages are devoted to a bibliography of articles published during the year 1930.—*M. F. Martin* (West Springfield, Mass.).

4000. Seelert, H. Symptomatische Psychosen. (Symptomatic psychoses.) *Fortsch. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1931, 3, 439-444.—A summary of recent literature with full bibliography.—*M. F. Martin* (West Springfield, Mass.).

4001. Shaw, W. S. J. The alienist department of India. *J. Ment. Sci.*, 1932, 78, 331-341.—A general review of the position of psychiatry in India and the difficulties that have delayed improvement during the 20 years (1906-1926) of the author's experience there. Stress is placed upon: the importance of separate accommodations for each race, caste and class; the difficulties encountered in the Indian system of government (unfortunate association of the alienist and gaol departments; lack of specialists in psychiatry among the medical heads of provinces; great need of central supervision, which was contemplated in 1906, but never attained; etc.); difficulty in obtaining suitable staff members, since the more educated Indians show little interest and the pay and prospects are not attractive. Since the appointment of specialists to the central mental hospitals in 1905 considerable progress has been made, including: great improvement in treatment methods; the hospitalization of asylums; fairly up-to-date legal mechanism for bringing patients under treatment. The chief obstruction to progress in psychiatry in India now is the absence of definitely expressed public opinion and "the noisy section of the population led by M. K. Gandhi prefers . . . indigenous systems to our modern methods of treatment. These so-called 'systems' are based

on very primitive ideas of anatomy and physiology, and are even more out of date than that of Galen."—*L. M. Hatfield* (Maine).

4002. Sjögren, T. Die juvenile amaurotische Idiotie. Klinische und erblichkeitsmedizinische Untersuchungen. (Juvenile amaurotic idiocy. Clinical and heredo-medical studies.) *Hereditas*, 1931, 14, 197-425. (Also Uppsala: Lund, 1931.)—As a result of a systematic inspection of schools for the blind and asylums for blind feeble-minded in Sweden, the author encountered and investigated 115 cases of juvenile amaurotic idiocy, from 59 families of related stock. Before this, cases of this disease in Sweden had not been made known. Through extended investigation of church records approximately 4500 persons belonging to these 59 families were investigated genealogically. The number of investigated ancestors of the families of the idiots amounted to 2115. Clinical analysis of the pathological cases yielded, briefly, the following results: The children developed in normal fashion until the age of 4-8 years, at which time blindness appeared. Ophthalmoscopically, certain characteristic changes developed. Almost simultaneously there begins a progressive psychical retrogression, which gradually leads to deeper idiocy. Epileptic attacks are very frequent in the disease. Progressive characteristic dysarthria with precipitate articulation of a logical and iterative character is found. In the final stage of the disease speech has disappeared, the patient being able to produce only inarticulate sounds. The author has further shown that certain more exactly described neurological symptoms appear with pronounced uniformity and consistency. The central position of extrapyramidal symptoms are especially emphasized. In general death occurs at the age of 18-20 years. In its typical manifestation, the disease displays so characteristic a stamp that in mature cases an unquestionable diagnosis is permissible, even when it is the only case in a family. The statistical analysis of the genealogical material yielded the following significant results: Juvenile amaurotic idiocy follows, with a very high degree of probability, a recessive and monohybrid curve of inheritance. From the biological standpoint the disease should be thought of as fundamentally different from infantile (Tay-Sachs) amaurotic idiocy. Those ancestors who have been identified as probably heterozygotic display a distinct tendency to aggregate in more limited groups in various parts of Sweden. Approximate calculation of heterozygote frequency in Sweden yielded a value of almost 1%. Pathological-statistical investigations concerning the incidence of various psychoses, epilepsy, oligophrenia and psychopathology within certain categories belonging to juvenile amaurotic idiocy, yielded a remarkably great incidence of disease in comparison with that for normal persons. The paper contains a thorough review of the literature on juvenile amaurotic idiocy and on medical and heredity statistics.—*T. Sjögren* (Lund).

4003. Stephenson, W. Studies in experimental psychiatry. II. Some contact of p-factor with psy-

chiatry. *J. Ment. Sci.*, 1932, 78, 315-330.—Carrying out a suggestion made by Spearman that a large-scale research in psychiatry be conducted to see "what goes with what, and what follows what" the present preliminary study describes the first broad contact made by p-tests with the psychiatric categories of delusionals, dementia praecox, melancholics, manic-depressives, maniacs, G.P.I., and epileptics. The five p-tests applied to 129 cases "show contact with manias (as regards low-p, relative to all other cases and to non-psychotics), with melancholias and depressions (as regards high-p), with dementing psychoses (as regards high-p), and with certain cases of dementia praecox, who show anomalously high p-scores. There is some doubt about the finding that delusional patients and some praecox patients show low-p scores relative to non-psychotic women of similar age and education." It is thought that a large-scale experiment would strengthen Wiersma's original conclusion regarding the mania-melancholia sequence in terms of p-score; and there is some confirmation of Wiersma's viewpoint on the decreased "after-effect" in dementia with respect to delusionals and some praecox cases, although gross "dementia" shows quite a different picture. The high-p scores (abnormally high inertia and presumably high after-effect) of some of the dementia praecox cases and the G.P.I. cases would seem to be in line with the findings of Lashley and of Pavlov, who found evidence that brain lesion tends towards leaving animals with high inertia qualities. The present paper is factual, but finds, considering the theories of Wiersma and Spearman and conclusions in a previous paper by the present writer, that a theory of general mental inertia lends itself to the present purpose. Among the difficulties still to be solved, which the author enumerates, is the acceptance of the p-score as a measurement of a unitary psychological factor, the same for all the various psychiatric categories—age differences and the like being, perhaps, the focal points for criticism.—*L. M. Hatfield* (Maine).

4004. Stern, F. Encephalitis epidemica. (Epidemic encephalitis.) *Fortsch. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1931, 3, 346-357.—Summary of recent literature, especially concerning mental disturbances resulting from epidemic encephalitis. Full bibliography.—*M. F. Martin* (West Springfield, Mass.).

4005. Stevenson, G. B. A suggested community mental hygiene program. *Amer. J. Pub. Health*, 1931, 21, 1301-1307.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8661).

4006. Targowla, R., & Dublineau, J. L'intuition délirante. (Delusional intuition.) Paris: Maloine, 1931. Pp. 316.—Delusional ideas are described which cannot be classed with any group of symptoms classically described, and which are characterized by three traits: (1) they are immediate judgments, (2) they impose themselves with absolute certitude in advance of all proof, and (3) they are entirely personal, having no direct relationship with any external action and lending nothing to the non-ego. In twelve chapters the authors review the concept of intuition in psychopathology, the clinical

study of delusional intuitions, the symptomatic associations and combinations to which they give rise, and the means by which they may be recognized in delusional systems. A bibliography of 115 titles completes the volume.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4007. Wartenberg, E. *Systemerkrankungen des Rückenmarks, Degenerativerkrankungen.* (Systemic diseases of the spinal cord, degenerative diseases.) *Fortsch. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1932, 4, 195-210.—A discussion of the literature since 1930, followed by a bibliography dealing with the following topics: spastic spinal paralysis, spinal progressive muscular atrophy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, hereditary ataxias, neural and muscular atrophy, progressive dystrophias of the muscles, myotonic dystrophias and myotonia, and myasthenia.—*M. F. Martin* (West Springfield, Mass.).

4008. Wellens, L. *Savoir perdre du temps.* (Knowing how to waste time.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 38-40.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4009. Wells, W. A. Noises of civilization and their evil effects. *New Jersey Med. Soc. J.*, 1931, 28, 653-659.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 10394).

4010. Williams, F. E. Those crazy Russians! *Survey Graphic*, 1932, 67, 341-345.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.*, IV: 10481).

4011. Williams, F. E. Is there a mental hygiene? *Psychoanal. Quar.*, 1932, 1, 113-120.—Mental hygiene is discussed generally, and is described as an artificial philanthropic movement deriving its strength from outside forces and achieving its best results by causing in allied fields of human interest a realization of a mental-hygiene need. The strategic point of study for the development of an effective mental hygiene is considered to be infancy, particularly infantile sexuality.—*M. H. Erickson* (Worcester State Hospital).

4012. Wood, F. E. Applied psychology in occupational treatment. *Occup. Therap. & Rehab.*, 1932, 11, 195-198.—Productive or creative activity is a sure method of directing emotions. It is often necessary to break up conventional thinking and activity. Typical instances are: color exaggeration to teach self-assertion; self-expression in crafts as a remedy for lack of self-confidence. Treatment must vary with the individual after analysis of personality.—*H. E. Burt* (Ohio State).

[See also abstracts 3845, 3851, 3875, 3893, 3910, 3913, 3920, 4020, 4032, 4128, 4194.]

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

4013. Abadi, E. *La parole; pensée vivante.* (The word—living thought.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 169-171.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4014. [Anon.] *Die Raubüberfälle der Jugendlichen.* (Robberies committed by young people.) *Arch. f. Krim.*, 1931, 89, 235-238.—The chief contingent of Berlin criminals is composed not of unemployed family heads, but of youths about 25 years of age. Unemployed youths fall easily into the hands

of experienced criminals and begin a career of robbery. In one crime district covered by an investigation, there were 113 prostitutes. For every 1000 Berlin inhabitants there are 1.5, in the slums 13.8 prostitutes. In the Münzstrasse the robberies are discussed, but the technique of execution is supplied by the Moabite Criminal Court, attended so easily by young unemployed students of crime.—*J. L. Jervis* (Yale).

4015. [Anon.] *Die Kriminalität der Weiblichen, Jugendlichen und Vorbestraften in den einzelnen Ländern des Deutschen Reichs* (1928). (The criminality of women, youths and recidivists in the provinces of Germany in 1928.) *Arch. f. Krim.*, 1931, 89, 247-248.—Statistics are presented for the various German provinces and for the nation as a whole. 14.2% of all persons convicted in Germany in 1928 were women; 4.6% were young persons; 42.1% were recidivists. The percentages for the different provinces vary above and below these figures.—*J. L. Jervis* (Yale).

4016. Becker, H. *Säkularisationsprozesse: idealtypologische Analyse mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der durch Bevölkerungsbewegung hervorgerufenen Persönlichkeitsveränderung.* (Processes of secularization: an ideal-typical analysis with special reference to personality change as affected by population movement.) *Kölner Vjsch. f. Soziol.*, 1932, 10, 438-456.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 12234).

4017. Beeley, A. L. Was there a suicide "wave" among college students in 1927? *Scient. Mo.*, 1932, 35, 66-67.—Census statistics for the years 1909 to 1928 inclusive give a negative answer to this question.—*J. F. Dashiell* (North Carolina).

4018. Benda, C. *Ueber die Grenzen der Religionspsychologie.* (Concerning the limits of the psychology of religion.) *Zsch. f. Religionspsychol.*, 1932, 5, 1-12.—*A. Römer* (Gautsches bei Leipzig).

4019. Berger, F. *Sinn und Sinnlichkeit als Grundproblem bildenden Ausdrucks.* (Sense and sensibility as basic problems in cultural expressions.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 124, 5-26.—A discussion of the distinction between sense and sensibility in the light of modern psychology. Considerable space is devoted to Kant's ideas, some of Herder's views are examined, and the use of these two terms, or of the ideas expressed by these terms, in the fields of esthetics, ethics, psychology, and pedagogy is discussed.—*F. J. Gaudet* (Dana).

4020. Bergmann, W. [Ed.] *Religion und Seelenleiden.* (Religion and mental trouble.) Augsburg: Haas & Grabherr, 1932. Pp. 219. M. 6.50.—All of the studies are about the theme of religion and anxiety, elucidated from all sides in a lecture session.—*A. Römer* (Gautsches bei Leipzig).

4021. Bernard, L. L. Social psychology studies adjustment behavior. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1932, 38, 1-9.—The behavioristic viewpoint in social psychology is simply that of the application of a naturalistic or scientific technique to the study of the processes of the adjustment of individuals to their environment in

a social situation. The behaviorist must therefore study the technique of the integration of social-adjustment behavior patterns under the conditioning controls of environmental stimuli, and he must also analyze and classify the environment which provides these stimuli. Results of this analysis of behavior patterns and of cultural patterns or environments are indicated in the paper. Criticisms of the behaviorists working in sociology and social psychology have come from those who prefer a traditional to a naturalistic and experimental validation of knowledge, from those who do not prefer traditional validation of knowledge as a procedure but who resent the upset of tradition and custom by experimental analysis, and by other minor groups as indicated.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

4022. Bernhardt, P. Zum Fall des Eisenbahntentäters Sylvester Matuschka. (The case of the railroad assassin Sylvester Matuschka.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1932, 5, 313-319.—An analysis of this criminal in considerable detail.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

4023. Betgillel, L. Psychologie und Musik. (Psychology and music.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1932, 4, 22-25.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

4024. Beth, M. Psychologische Anmerkungen zur modernen Theologie. (Psychological observations on modern theology.) *Hilfe*, 1932, 38, 349-357.—A. Römer (Gautsach bei Leipzig).

4025. Bond, H. Suicide from the sociological aspect. *Brit. Med. J.*, 1931, 2, 234-239.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8520).

4026. Bonnerjea, B. Some present day superstitions of the white population of the middle west, U. S. A. *Man*, 1931, 31, 215.—From two informants, one in Marion, Indiana, the other in South Bend, the author collected miscellaneous bits of folk belief in regard to animals and agriculture, yawning, sneezing, and the prophylactic uses of urine.—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4027. Brunner, D. K., & Becker, H. Origines possibles de l'animisme. (Possible origins of animism.) *Rev. int. de sociol.*, 1931, 39, 569-580.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8881).

4028. Bryngelson, B. A phonophotographic analysis of the vocal disturbances in stuttering. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 43, No. 1 (*Univ. Iowa Stud. Psychol.*, No. 15), 1-30.—Using an apparatus consisting of a condenser microphone with an additional stage of amplification, a Westinghouse oscillograph, and a General Radio Type 337 low frequency oscillator, the author studied the records furnished by 17 adult stutterers who conversed, recited verses, and answered questions before the microphone. "Phonophotographic records of the stutterer's voice during stuttering showed the following: (1) marked variations in the form, length, and intensity of consecutive waves; (2) extreme tonal rigidity; (3) a variety of isolated waves; (4) a variety of abnormal attacks of tones; (5) a variety of abnormal endings

of tones; (6) a form of vocalization on inhalation; (7) informative sucking and snoring noises, and (8) pulsations in the breath stream before, between, and after tones."—F. A. C. Perrin (Texas).

4029. Bühler, C. Zum Problem der sexuellen Entwicklung. (On the problem of sexual development.) *Zsch. f. Kinderhk.*, 1931, 51, 612-643.—Further observations and conclusions are added to a monograph already published on this subject. As a criterion of sexual experience the author considers a pleasant sensation of definite quality, existing in addition to certain sensations of the skin and mucous membranes, which may be aroused by certain movements. Sexuality so defined may be observed in the small child, but no process is found which is built up to a peak and culminates in an orgasm. The sexual situation is originally auto-erotic. The sexual partner is taken from the general play situation and play partnership into the sexual partnership, without being from the first a sexual partner. The object of affection is not necessarily identical with the sexual partner. Claims of possession and jealousy belong to the object of affection, not to the partner in the sexual relation.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

4030. Bührig, W. Zur Psychologie der Unterschrift. (The psychology of a signature.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1932, 4, 37-39.—Comments on an unusual signature that came in a letter from Calcutta; an effort to apply the rules of graphology in the reading of character.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

4031. Bullock, C. Totemism among the Mashona tribes. *Man*, 1931, 31, 185.—Using his observations on a Bantu tribe of Rhodesia, Bullock brings forward the belief that totemism is the artificial expression of a natural feeling against incest. Therefore, a system of exogamy precedes rather than follows totemism. Totem words, however far removed from the original meaning, refer essentially to sex tabu.—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4032. Busch, H. Forensisch-psychiatrische Beiträge zur Frage des sexuellen Missbrauchs geistig minderwertiger Personen. (Forensic psychiatric contributions to the question of sexual abuse of feeble-minded persons.) *Allg. Zsch. f. Psychiat.*, 1931, 94, 299-346.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8284).

4033. Cahen, A. The probability of divorce. *Proc. Amer. Statis. Asso.*, 1932, 27, 42-46.—According to the 1928 U. S. Marriage and Divorce Report, 17.92% of marriages end in divorce. The average length of married life among the divorced is about seven years, but the third and fourth years show the greatest proportion of divorcees, 1.32%. The average length of married life for the United States is 20.4 years; this would be increased to 23 years if there were no divorcees. There is an inverse relation between the size of family and the occurrence of divorce. Approximately 71% of childless marriages end in divorce, while only 8% of married couples with children are divorced. About 17% of marriages are sterile.—E. B. Greene (Michigan).

4034. Caldwell, M. G. The measurement of juvenile delinquency in Ohio. *Ohio Soc. Sci.*, 1932, 4, 32-37.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 12351).

4035. Culwick, A. T. Ritual use of rock paintings at Bahi, Tanganyiki Territory. *Man*, 1931, 31, 41.—Among the present day Wamia tribes when a distinguished person dies, the elders assemble around a selected rock, spit native beer upon it, and then paint upon it a representation of the deceased and some of his property. The paint is made from the fat of sacrificial animals. The picture is completely screened by branches. A feast and dances take place before this screen. Thereafter, in times of drought, sacrifices are made before the picture and it is anointed with beer and the blood of sacrificial animals, while the prayer goes up: "We have given you these gifts; give us rain."—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4036. Dobbs, H. A. The first offender in delinquency. *Neighborhood*, 1931, 4, 202-212.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 12370).

4037. Dowdall, H. O. The psychological origins of law. *Man*, 1932, 32, 4.—This is a special aspect of the general problem of the relation of the individual mind to the group mind. Individually, man acquires a settled disposition to act in a certain way whenever a certain situation arises; such a disposition is the basis of law. The group mind does not require common motives for cooperative action, but rather a unity of interests which constitute the legal entity under a single government. Following this discussion of the psychological nature of law in the light of legal theory, the author takes up the problem of the origin of law (1) in the wide sense of social organization, (2) as machinery for enforcing social obligations. Social organization, he feels, rose by the same process of subjective selection by which animals adapt themselves to their environment, whereas law in the narrow sense is a deliberate effort to meet the requirements of social life. The origins of the judiciary and of statutory legislation are briefly discussed.—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4038. Duncan, H. G. Reactions of ex-ministers toward the ministry. *J. Relig.*, 1932, 12, 100-115.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8595).

4039. Elliott, J. L. Crime prevention. *Neighborhood*, 1931, 4, 213-219.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 12371).

4040. Elmer, M. C. Family adjustments and social change. New York: Long & Smith, 1932. Pp. 406. \$3.00.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

4041. Engelhardt, L. Der Gardien de la Paix Prévost. (Gardien de la Paix Prévost.) *Arch. f. Krim.*, 1931, 89, 177-190.—Prévost, a police official of fine appearance and faithful service, was found guilty of murder, apparently motivated by a desire for gold. An analysis of his career gave evidence refuting this assumption. It revealed an inordinate desire for blood, a desire which found considerable satisfaction in his earlier occupation in a butcher's shop. Broca, who examined the murderer's brain after execution, demonstrated certain brain anomalies, and

placed him in the category of intelligent criminals.—J. L. Jervis (Yale).

4042. Evans-Pritchard, E. E. The nature of kinship extensions. *Man*, 1932, 32, 7.—A discussion of the complicated influences which determine attitudes toward both the restricted family and the kindred. Attitude is defined as an enduring, stereotyped and socially compelled behavior pattern, together with its concomitant psychological processes both in the conscious (sentiments) and in the unconscious (complexes). The author suggests that if we wish to understand a person's attitude to a relative we must take into consideration the attitude of other members of the family toward the relative. The formation of primary sentiments in the infant under situational conditioning and their modification under later influences are illustrated from observations on the Zande of East Africa. (See also Evans-Pritchard, The study of kinship in primitive societies, *Man*, 1929, 29, 148, references included.)—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4043. Fagan, L. B. A clinico-experimental approach to the reeducation of the speech of stutterers. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 43, No. 1 (*Univ. Iowa Stud. Psychol.*, No. 15), 53-66.—A study of the reversal of handedness in stutterers and normals who had previously reversed their handedness. "The success of our reeducational technique in changing the majority of right-handed stutterers to the left hand may partially justify the relationship between handedness and speech as observed when stuttering follows upon changes in handedness." A detailed analysis of results obtained from stutterers and normal speakers shows differences between the two groups as regards the use of either and of both hands.—F. A. C. Perrin (Texas).

4044. Fagan, L. B. Graphic stuttering. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 43, No. 1 (*Univ. Iowa Stud. Psychol.*, No. 15), 67-71.—A case study of a stutterer who showed "graphic stuttering" in her handwriting.—F. A. C. Perrin (Texas).

4045. Paris, E. The primary group: essence and accident. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1932, 38, 41-50.—The primary-group concept has been assumed to be identified by three criteria: face-to-face association, temporal priority in experience, and the feeling of the whole for which "we" is the natural expression. But since some face-to-face groups are not primary groups (e.g., formal institutions) and since some primary groups are not face-to-face (e.g., a widely scattered kinship group), the spatial contiguity is not essential. Temporal priority is not essential, since many primary groups are formed by adults. These are accidents, the essence of the primary group being the relation which corresponds to ideas, images, and feelings of a specific and easily identified character. A family is a primary group only if these relations exist. Discipline in school and home may follow institutional forms or primary group patterns, but the family is not a primary group merely because of a common dwelling. The essence of the primary group is its functional and emotional character.

Temporal priority and spatial contiguity are accidents.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

4046. Fenichel, O. *Psychoanalyse der Politik*. (Psychoanalysis of politics.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 255-268.—Psychoanalysis cannot supplant, but can only throw light on other fields of thinking. The question arising is "What contributions has it for the understanding of politics?" The author comments on the contribution of Laforgue, who holds that human development has gone away from the infantile, collective, fearful, to the progressive, individual, sexual. In this progress from the fear level of the libido to the sex level he sees the emancipation of the individual. Fenichel disagrees with him on this, as well as on his explanation of the appearance of capitalism in society.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

4047. Ginsberg, M. The conception of stages in social evolution. *Man*, 1932, 32, 112.—There are five ways in which the concept of stages of social development has been expressed: (1) Regular, evolutionary sequence among all peoples. This is the hunting-pastoral-agricultural theory, now largely disregarded. (2) The theory of general trends, however different the sequence (Comte, Hegel, Marx, Hobhouse). (3) Schemes of development in one culture area (Proessler, Germany). (4) The theory of "ideal types" (Weber). This consists in intensifying certain characters of a group of occurrences. (5) The *Kulturkreise* or culture complexes. The value to sociology of these concepts lies in their recognition of the historical aspect of society and the necessity of separating the permanent from the changing elements in any culture. There are many difficulties in the way of discovering what elements are functionally related and more refined analysis is necessary. 21 references.—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4048. Glover, E. Common problems of psychoanalysis and anthropology. *Man*, 1932, 32, 115.—The problem of individual drug addiction and its relation to drug rituals and drug addiction in the primitive was selected to show the relationships of the psychoanalyst and the anthropologist. Drug addiction when analyzed is found to relate to a stage of development following the oral-erotic stage. Can anthropologists find any parallels between individuals and racial groups? Is there a racial phase corresponding to the infantile oral-erotic phase which is responsible for drug addiction? Attempts to deal with the problem along anthropological lines met with little success, owing to the absence of criteria common to the two sciences.—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4049. Gorphe, F. *Les conditions de la vérité en justice*. (The conditions of truth in justice.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 77-80.—The man who judges most justly is neither the most intelligent, the most energetic, nor the most sensitive, but the best balanced, the most sensed, the most weighted. Harmony of personality is the best condition for judging well.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

4050. Groves, E. R., & others. *The family and its relationships*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1932. Pp. 333. \$1.60.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

4051. Hacker, E. *Die Zukunft der Freiheitsstrafe*. (The future of imprisonment.) *Bl. f. Gefängniskd.*, 1932, 62, 342-357.—The author shows that the field of application for confinement has diminished in the course of time, and that imprisonment no longer plays the rôle it did formerly. Short term imprisonment harms more than it helps. This must be suppressed. Only in the case of punishment for the greatest offense does long imprisonment have a place, and because of the diminishing use of the death penalty the punishment by confinement gains more ground. The demand of the day is to discover a more successful means of punishment.—H. Brandstätter (Ichtershausen i. Thüringen).

4052. Harvey, O. L. A note on the frequency of human coitus. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1932, 38, 64-70.—The investigations of Davis, Dickinson and Beam, Hamilton, and Pearl have been used for the derivation of a distribution of frequencies of coitus among human beings. The original published tables differed among themselves in the nature and size of the sample group and in the class intervals of age distribution, but they appear to be fairly representative of the "comfortably well-off" portion of the American people of relatively superior intelligence. The reliability of the information is open to question, but the informants seem to be sincere, and the different studies agree with each other fairly closely. The median frequency of this composite report is approximately eight times per month, the middle 50% ranging from three to fifteen times per month.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

4053. Hennig, R. *Beobachtungen zum Problem des Charakters der Tonarten*. (Observations on the characteristics of musical keys.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1932, 125, 38-52.—That musical keys have objective as well as subjective characteristics is the thesis of this article. Although not gifted with absolute pitch, the writer can recognize the key of a three-tone chord or a selection in the minor, but has almost no success in placing major chords or selections. Certain keys appear expressive of certain moods or emotions. But is the key chosen by the composer because it is characteristic of a mood, or because the composer is influenced consciously or unconsciously by a composition of similar mood written in that key? The power of suggestion is admitted, as well as the individual composer's preference or antipathy for certain keys. However, the strenuous opposition of great composers to transposition of their compositions is worthy of consideration. The writer's observations, as well as evidence from the composers, seem to support the assumption of objective as well as subjective characteristics of musical keys.—J. L. Jervis (Yale).

4054. Hersch, L. [Language assimilation among Jewish students in the colleges of Warsaw.] *Jüdische Blätter*, 1931, 2, 441-444.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 12337).

4055. Hershkovits, M. J. The New World negro as an anthropological problem. *Man*, 1931, 31, 66.—The mixtures of negro and white physical types, cultures and languages in the New World raise many questions concerning the African origin of the negro elements. Evidence from a study of the cultures of the West Indies and of Dutch Guiana seems to indicate that the slaves came from a somewhat narrow area, from the West Coast between the Ivory Coast and the Cameroons, and that the Congo contributed only in a small degree. African survivals are most evident in place names, customs and social organization of the Bush negroes of Dutch Guiana. With decreasing intensity, these survivals can be traced through the West Indies and to the United States.—*R. S. Wallis* (Hamline).
4056. Hichens, W. Music: a triumph of African art. *Art. & Archaeol.*, 1932, 33, 37-41.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 10729).
4057. Hichens, W. Magic—black and white. *Contemp. Rev.*, 1931, 140, 246-252.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8882).
4058. Hocart, A. M. Natural and supernatural. *Man*, 1930, 30, 59-61.—An account of the concepts of the supernatural and the natural in Eddystone Island and Fiji. In the former, the natives use the word *mana* when a thing comes to pass through the agency of spirits, and the word *sosoto*, "true," "right," if it comes by human agency. Spirits can accomplish things which are impossible by human agency. The Fijians say that for a spirit all things are easy.—*R. S. Wallis* (Hamline).
4059. Horney, K. Zur Problematik der Ehe. (A contribution to the problem of marriage.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 212-223.—The author asks the questions why so few marriages are happy, why there are so few which do not interfere with the development of one or the other partner. Reviewing many cases of unhappiness, the conclusion is drawn that few are due primarily to circumstances arising after marriage, but rather that conditioning has taken place in childhood, often in the pre- or later-adolescent periods, that interferes with happiness in the marital relationship. Happiness is dependent upon the contributions in life attitudes that are brought by both to the new relationship.—*A. B. Herzig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).
4060. Hübner, A. H. Entscheidungen oberster Gerichte, II Teil. (Decisions of the highest courts. Part II.) *Fortsch. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1932, 4, 130-146.—Case histories are summarized, practically without comment, and the reader is left to draw his own conclusions as to the wisdom or folly of each decision. Every case is carefully documented and exact references are given.—*M. F. Martin* (West Springfield, Mass.).
4061. Hunt, E. H. The Rafai fakirs of Hyderabad. *Man*, 1932, 32, 51.—A brief account is given of a group of fakirs who, in an isolated area, have preserved a fuller program than elsewhere. Details of performance and physiological reaction are recorded. For example, a man who can protrude his eyeball so far that the lids close behind it can pass an army recruit eyesight test five minutes after he has replaced the eyeball. There is no evidence of the use of drugs.—*R. S. Wallis* (Hamline).
4062. Ilkov, A. Može li nakazelnost sud da pronikne v dušata na prestupnika? (Can the penal court penetrate into the soul of a criminal?) *Filozofski Pregled.*, 1931, 3, 182-185.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8294).
4063. Jasper, H. H. A laboratory study of diagnostic indices of bilateral neuromuscular organization in stutterers and normal speakers. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 43, No. 1 (*Univ. Iowa Stud. Psychol.*, No. 15), 72-174.—An investigation bearing upon the assumption that the normal speaker differs from the stutterer primarily in that he shows a greater degree of dominance of higher over lower neural centers "... resulting from a unilateral dominance in the structurally bilateral system." Groups of right-handed, left-handed, and ambidextrous normal speakers were selected on the basis of the extremes of a distribution furnished by an inventory of 76 unimanual acts; a group of "right-handed" stutterers served for purposes of comparison. The results furnished by these subjects formed the basis of the author's comparison and evaluation of the clinical tests which he employed; namely, tests of unilateral sighting, sighting, simultaneous writing, motor leads in abduction-adduction hand movements, mirror drawing, visual acuity, convergence strength, binocular convergence and divergence fixations, peripheral and central dominance in the perception of the pphenomenon, and the relative excitability of bilaterally paired muscles.—*F. A. C. Perrin* (Texas).
4064. Johnson, G. W. Note on race prejudice. *North Amer. Rev.*, 1932, 233, 226-233.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 10368).
4065. Julier, —. Zeugenaussagen in Verkehrsunfällen. (The testimony of witnesses in traffic accidents.) *Krim. Monatsh.*, 1932, 6, 12-14.—The importance of ascertaining personal relationships and interests of witnesses is stressed. Mental and physical handicaps, as well as the inhibiting effect of fear, should be taken into consideration. Of the events which precede the accident, the most important are speed, distance, and time intervals. Any changes at the place of the accident are to be noted. Personal prejudices of witnesses should be taken into account, as well as imagination and loquacity. Children and young people deserve special attention as witnesses because they observe rather well. This is particularly true of boys who are interested in vehicles. Allowances should be made, however, for the weakness of their testimony.—*J. L. Jervis* (Yale).
4066. Kawaters, P. H. Reifezeremonien und Geheimbund bei den Babali-Negern vom Ituri. (Maturity ceremonies and secret societies among the Babali negroes of Ituri.) *Erdball*, 1931, 5, 454-464.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 10731).

4067. Kellogg, P. U. Settlements as listening posts. *Neighborhood*, 1931, 4, 185-192.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. IV: 12373).

4068. Kelly, G. A. Some common factors in reading and speech disabilities. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 43, No. 1 (*Univ. Iowa Stud. Psychol.*, No. 15), 175-201.—The O's used in this study were selected and classified into various groups on the basis of their scores on the General Qualifying Examination and the Silent Reading Comprehension Tests of the University of Iowa. Measurements of breathing, pulse, and laryngeal functions were obtained during a laboratory period in which the O's were given a test containing 17 items, concerned with silent reading, problems in mental arithmetic auditorily presented, silent reasoning, memorizing from visual and from auditory stimuli, visual aphasia, auditory aphasia, etc. The author establishes a number of relationships among the factors which he measured, and finds, among other results, a common element of an essentially transient nature in speech and reading defects.—F. A. C. Perrin (Texas).

4069. Kreczer, —. Allgemeine Psychologie und Psychologie des Glaubens. (General psychology and the psychology of belief.) *Zsch. f. Religionspsychol.*, 1932, 5, 13-28.—A. Römer (Gautzsch bei Leipzig).

4070. Krueger, E. T. Negro religious expression. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1932, 38, 22-31.—The chief elements in negro religious expression are spontaneity, expressiveness, excitement, rhythm, interest in the dramatic, love of magic. The forms of expression vary, but follow well-defined patterns and are heavily ritualized. They take their origin from the white religious revivals of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These met the negro's need for escape and release as the Anglican and Catholic churches had not done. An isolated group, without a cultural heritage, the negro modified the adopted forms into something unique and particular. Having no moral tradition, his religion lacked an ethical turn. The more recent formalizing tendency is a consequence of the impact of the educational process and cultural expansion which much earlier affected the forms of white religion. The negro's religion has had the significant function of preserving his race from decay and annihilation.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

4071. Lantsch, A. Zur Frage der Enquête. (The question of the inquiry.) *Zsch. f. Religionspsychol.*, 1932, 5, 85-87.—A summary of evidence for the value of inquiry methods for the practitioner, whom, due to the rapid succession of clients, the investigation almost exclusively concerns.—A. Römer (Gautzsch bei Leipzig).

4072. Lee, H. N. Kant's theory of aesthetics. *Phil. Rev.*, 1931, 40, 537-548.—The author summarizes the main points in Kant's *Critique of Judgment*, and argues that the mistakes in Kant's theory of esthetics arise from the confusion of valuation and evaluation, that is, from the confusion between the apprehension of beauty and the judgment concerning this apprehension.—A. P. Brogan (Texas).

4073. Lenz, A. Das Wesen der kriminellen Einzelpersönlichkeit. (The essence of the criminal personality.) *Vjsch. f. Jugendkd.*, 1932, 2, 81-83.—The criminal personality, according to the theory developed at the criminological institute at Graz, can be explained as the product of the whole past experience of the individual, comprising not only outer and inner events but a conscious striving toward a goal. It is a single psychophysical fact, a body-soul unity expressed not only in the psychic life but in physical form, motion, gesture and handwriting. It is dependent upon the interaction between inborn tendencies and post-natal influences rather than upon either factor alone. The importance of the unconscious psychic life as understood by the psychoanalysts is recognized, but no single one of their principles is regarded as adequate. One can hardly speak of a criminal type, since each individual is unique. Scientific study of the course of the whole life gives a longitudinal section of the personality, and the act-personality at the time of the crime is a cross section. Together they reveal the deep-rooted criminal personality.—M. Lee (Chicago).

4074. Leonhardt, O. Psychologische Beweisführung. (The psychological conduct of proof.) *Arch. f. Krim.*, 1931, 89, 203-206.—The application of psychology in securing the truth from witnesses and suspects is presented. Denial of the deed adds a feeling of lying to a feeling of guilt, which may produce outward symptoms such as blushing and stuttering. Three methods to demonstrate the presence of this consciousness of guilt and prevarication are outlined: (1) Digress to a neutral field where the accused is conscious of telling the truth; symptoms of truth may now indicate the presence of feelings of guilt before. (2) Reproach the accused for a similar deed which he could not have committed, thus arousing a feeling of truth, establishing how he would react in this case. (3) If this is not effective, increase the feeling of guilt and prevarication, then apply method (2). According to the writer, it is possible to establish with these psychological aids the probability of guilt.—J. L. Jervis (Yale).

4075. Lesser, A. Levirate and fraternal polyandry among the Pawnees. *Man*, 1930, 30, 98-101.—Among the Pawnees, sexual intimacy between a man and his older brother's wife was a recognized social usage, requiring no formal marriage. A young man was taught to love his older brother, and to love his older brother's wife as his own. In many cases, when he attained manhood he was sent to live with his older brother. In such circumstances the older brother frequently permitted the younger brother to exercise the rights of a second husband towards the former's wife. When the older brother was absent for a length of time, as on the hunt or the warpath, the younger brother took care of the former's wife and lived with her as his own. If the younger brother were not living at the older brother's house at such a time, usually his parents sent the younger brother to take care of the former's wife. All sisters were theoretically wives of the husband of the oldest sis-

ter. The Pawnee also have the custom of marrying the mother's brother's wife.—*R. S. Wallis* (Hamline).

4076. Liger, —. La parole traduit-elle la pensée? (Does the word betray the thought?) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 165-167.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4077. Malinowski, B. Kinship. *Man*, 1930, 30, 17.—The problems of primitive kinship cannot be solved by etymology or by the categories of evolution or historical processes. Kinship is a living, throbbing social reality based upon personal and intimate contacts. The modern, or functional, point of view proposes to understand what kinship really means to the native, to grasp what kinship terms mean and what they express, to see clearly the relations between the family, the clan, and the tribe. These elements are not isolated entities, but are parts of an organically connected whole. The clan, for example, never replaces the family, but is merely an additional institution. Pure mother-right or father-right does not exist; the differentiation is merely a matter of emphasis. In all communities both lines are counted and both influence the legal, economic, religious, and emotional life of the individual. It follows that we cannot explain any one feature by taking it out of its context. The real problem is to ascertain how they are related to one another, how they function, that is, what part they play respectively within the society, what social needs they satisfy, and what influences they exert.—*R. S. Wallis* (Hamline).

4078. Malinowski, B. Pigs, Papuans, and police court protection. *Man*, 1932, 32, 44.—An answer to the statement of Rentoul (*Man*, 1931, 31, 162) that the natives of the Trobriand Islands are aware of the physiological basis of paternity. By references to his own studies of the Trobriands and the work of other anthropologists among the same or contiguous peoples, he refutes Rentoul's arguments and brings forward evidence for ignorance of the relationship between sexual intercourse and procreation.—*R. S. Wallis* (Hamline).

4079. Marbe, K. Der Strafprozess gegen Philipp Halsmann. (The case of Philip Halsmann.) Leipzig: 1932. Pp. 163. RM. 2.80.—The author introduces this book with a description of the events which preceded the murder of Max Halsmann by his son, Philip. The two trials are described and the part played by the psychiatrists discussed. While discussing the various factors which assumed important dimensions in the trial, the author discusses the psychology of fatigue and its relation to crime, the psychology of memory and its relation to evidence and the trial, and the legalistic-psychological expert. The book has a bibliography of material which has been written regarding the trial, as well as references to books and articles on the psychological topics which the author discusses.—*F. J. Gaudet* (Dana).

4080. Marie, A. Inadaptation et réadaptation sociales. (Lack of adaptation and readaptation in the social field.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 111-115.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4081. Maurer, D. W. The argot of the underworld. *Amer. Speech*, 1931, 7, 99-118.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8612).

4082. Mezger, —, & Heesa, —. Der Fall Julius Zell in Zweifelsberg. (The case of Julius Zell in Zweifelsberg.) *Arch. f. Krim.*, 1931, 89, 207-215.—A detailed account is given of the investigation leading to the murderer's conviction for parricide, with the particular purpose of demonstrating how a careful search of the scene of the crime together with scientific treatment can clarify the circumstances of the deed.—*J. L. Jervis* (Yale).

4083. Montmasson, J. M. Les conditions psychologiques de l'improvisation oratoire. (The psychological conditions of forensic improvisation.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 175-177.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4084. Moog, W. Probleme einer Psychologie der Literatur. (The problem of a psychology of literature.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 124, 129-146.—The main part of this article is devoted to a discussion of methods which may be used in a study of the psychology of literature. It is the author's belief that the time is ripe for further work in this field. The work of Groos serves as an introduction, and the author feels that this work should act as an incentive to other men. According to the author, there is no one method which is particularly suited to the psychology of literature, although he stresses the use of the organism as a unit, rather than the psychological elements of the Wundtians as units.—*F. J. Gaudet* (Dana).

4085. Morris, K. R. S. "Tying up" magically. *Man*, 1930, 30, 4.—This note from the Gold Coast, West Africa, describes the practice and belief of "tying" the rain, wounded game, the husband of one's sweetheart, or the tongue of a witness, by means of fetishes and payments to the medicine man.—*R. S. Wallis* (Hamline).

4086. Müller, —. Das Arbeitsproblem in russischen Strafvollzug. (The problem of work in Russian punishment.) *Bl. f. Gefängnisw.*, 1932, 62, 358-373.—The author has been in Russia. The highest goal of Russian penal law and punishment is to have the punishment suitable to the case. Work is not valued as a means of punishment, but should serve in the development of the institution inmates. The infliction of punishment is governed by the principle of practical productive work. The bettering effect of the work is to become realized by the further perfecting and development of agricultural colonies, of handwork and factory colonies, and transitional homes. These institutions should maintain themselves through their work, and their surplus should be contributed to the upkeep of those institutions in arrears. According to the reckoning of the five-year plan, in 1930-31 the revenue from the prison work should be so great that all penal institutions could exist without extra appropriation. The industrial undertakings should follow the principles of salesmanship. During the greatest possible productivity

the prisoner will receive professional experience and knowledge. Hand in hand with this go technical instruction and theoretical education of the prisoners. For this reason the prisoners are divided into groups guided by instructors. These latter can be the prisoners themselves or free workers, teachers, engineers, etc. The food in the institutions is good, so that the prisoners remain capable. In some ways they are better off than many free workers. Strengthening food also seems necessary, as with other people, because of the spiritual hardship which weighs upon them in spite of their relative freedom.—H. Brandstätter (Lehrterhausen i. Thüringen).

4087. Murray, E. Dysintegration of breathing and eye-movements in stutterers during silent reading and reasoning. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 43, No. 1 (*Univ. Iowa Stud. Psychol.*, No. 15), 218-275.—The author investigated and compared (1) the extent and form of breathing dysintegrations as indicated by kymographic breathing curves, (2) rhythms of eye-movements photographically recorded, and (3) the dysintegrations as measured by silent reading tests. 18 stutterers and 18 normal speakers, paired as regards age, mentality, and grade level, served as subjects for the reading and reasoning tests. The stutterers showed marked dysintegrations in both silent reading and reasoning.—F. A. C. Perrin (Texas).

4088. Neymark, E. Wplyw bezrobocia na przestępczość. (The influence of unemployment on criminality.) *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*, 1931, 11, 323-328.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8616).

4089. O'Donnell, W. E. Religion and morality among the Ibo of Southern Nigeria. *Primitive Man*, 1931, 4, 54-64.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8915).

4090. Odum, H. W. Lynchings, fears, and folkways. *Nation*, 1931, 133, 719-720.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8617).

4091. Peate, I. C. Corn-customs in Wales. *Man*, 1930, 30, 151-155.—Customs relating to the reaping of the last tuft of corn were common in certain parts of Wales down to recent times, and many people now living remember these rites. A map shows the distribution of the three types of customs.—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4092. Perkins, E. E. Marriage ceremony in Lower Egypt. *Man*, 1930, 30, 63-66.—In Lower Egypt the marriage ceremony involves a dowry, a long-drawn-out ritual, and the breaking of the hymen by the bridegroom, with evidence of the virginity of the bride exhibited to attendant guests.—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4093. Petran, L. A. An experimental study of pitch recognition. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 42, No. 6, Whole No. 193. Pp. 124.—A study of absolute pitch ability and of the methods of testing for it. An historical survey based on a bibliography of 119 titles discusses in detail (1) the reasons for studying absolute pitch in the psychological laboratory, (2) the definitions that have been given for it, (3) factors (including test conditions, practice effects, and various associations) that influence absolute pitch judg-

ments, (4) theoretical bases for the ability, (5) comparative aspects, including distribution and occurrence in children, animals, and primitive peoples, and (6) relation to other abilities of the musical ear. Two experiments are reported. In the first experiment nine reactors with absolute pitch, four with relative pitch only, and four control reactors tuned a tone variator to a' from memory alone for ten days. Each experimental period was preceded by a period of at least half an hour in which the reactor had heard no music or tones. Results indicate that "there is no gifted group of people who have a perfect absolute pitch" but "some come rather close to such perfection, some are so far from it that their a 's have a distribution equivalent to what would be expected from chance settings of the variator, and those between these two groups range themselves in a fairly regular gradation from very poor to very good." "It is quite plausible that the primary basis of such fine and steadfast pitch localizations" as those made by the best reactors "is a well established local sign criterion in the end organ, rather than the more vague and less stable criteria from various sorts of secondary associations." In the second experiment sixteen reactors with various degrees of pitch-naming ability judged the pitches of fifty piano tones, one per morning before other tones had been heard, and later judged the pitches of the same fifty tones given in series at one sitting. "Discrepancies between the results by the two methods are such that no justification can be found for calling the second method a test of absolute pitch." Implications of the experimental results with respect to the theory of hearing are discussed.—L. A. Petran (Peabody Conservatory of Music).

4094. Pribilla, M. Psychologie des Radikalismus. (Psychology of radicalism.) *Stimmen d. Zeit.*, 1932, 62, 33-44.—A radical movement indicates a lack of health in the organism of human society; it is thus like a fever.—A. Römer (Gautzsch bei Leipzig).

4095. Raglan, Lord. The origin of cruelty. *Man*, 1932, 32, 134.—In opposition to Röheim's belief that cruelty rose from a pre-human state in which castration was the lot of the vanquished, Raglan explains it as of ritual origin. The idea of the animal is to kill, not to mutilate. Ritual by magic means confers a benefit or averts a calamity for the social group, and early man was "cruel only to be kind." The Lokuko of the southern Sudan, while given to homicide, shun all forms of torture and mutilation. Other primitive peoples showing greater evidence of cruelty, particularly as exemplified by human sacrifice, do not represent a stage of culture nearer the beasts, but a different pattern of ritual development.—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4096. Raglan, Lord. Incest and exogamy. *J. Roy. Anthropol. Instit.*, 1931, 61, 167-180.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8884).

4097. Röheim, G. Animism and religion. *Psychoanal. Quar.*, 1932, 1, 59-112.—The religious development of Central Australians is characterized by an absence of paternalistic features and the presence

of magic and animism. Various animistic beliefs and practices are given, together with dreams and examples of phallic personification signifying the phallic theory of the soul. The relationship of these ideas to psychoanalytic concepts is discussed. The super-ego element is prominent in the concept of ghosts, and the relation of ghosts to the soul suggests a projection of life and death instincts. Death is genitalized, with dying symbolizing coitus, and the other world is represented as an erotic paradise. Throughout the article the author makes reference to other primitive religions.—*M. H. Erickson* (Worcester State Hospital).

4098. Römer, A. *Religionspsychologie* (Bibliographie). (The psychology of religion (bibliography).) *Jahresber. Literar. Zentbl.*, 1931, 8.—A. Römer (Gautschi bei Leipzig).

4099. Rosambert, A. *Les crimes passionnels*. (Crimes of passion.) *Rev. de psychol. appl.*, 1932, 2, 36-63.—The author divides crimes of passion into ten classes, and then includes three of these classes under the category of crimes of vengeance and two others under political crimes. Two kinds of political crimes are discussed: (1) those committed by the disordered, who are characterized by their conviction based on an inexact idea; (2) those committed by persons who are not disordered and who are characterized by a "true idea," which is the cause of their act. Famous historical crimes are mentioned as examples of each type and an analysis is attempted. As crimes of vengeance we have "crimes d'amour," crimes of jealousy, and crimes resulting from an act of injustice. For the "crimes d'amour," special mental, physical, and social conditions are necessary. Premeditation seems probable in the case of crimes under both categories.—*E. H. Kemp* (Clark).

4100. Rosenquist, C. M. Differential responses of Texas convicts. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1932, 38, 10-21.—At the Texas state prison 3240 convicts were studied in order to determine the extent to which the convict differs from the normal person in moral sense. Twelve crimes were selected, representing four groups: crimes against public policy, against property, against the sex mores, and against the person. Rating of these as to degree of heinousness by a class of students corresponded closely with the position taken by the law, the courts and the public. The convict's account of his crime fell into one of three classes: admission of guilt, complete denial of crime, or admission and justification of crime. Each group of crimes had its own peculiar set of rationalizations. The results indicate a normal moral sense among the vast majority of convicts; their excuses are directed to appeal to people at large, either as completely exonerating or strongly mitigating their crimes.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

4101. Rowe, W. P. The origin of prehistoric art. *Man*, 1930, 30, 6-9.—The paleolithic cave paintings are to be interpreted not as inspired by magic, but as having their backgrounds in the artistic shaping of

implements. Three stages are observable in these drawings: (1) the recognition of likeness to human and other forms in natural shapes and surface-markings in wood and stone; (2) the increasing of that resemblance by alteration or additions; (3) the making of imitative representations.—*R. S. Wallis* (Hamline).

4102. Russell, W. *Old beliefs and new knowledge*. London: Bale, 1932. Pp. vi + 208. 5/—A series of essays mainly concerned with comparative religion. Religious belief is treated mainly as a function of a "psychic area" in the brain of man which was of exceedingly early development.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

4103. Sageret, J. *La maîtrise des mots*. (Mastery of words.) *Psychol. et vis*, 1932, 6, 163-165.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4104. Schäfer, —. *Verwahrung*. (Custody.) *Bl. f. Gefängniskd.*, 1932, 62, 407-412.—The author is an institution physician. He demands that material as a foundation for the public protection be collected in the penal institutions.—*H. Brandstätter* (Ichtershausen i. Thüringen).

4105. Schmidt, —. *Reform der Beamtaus- bildung in der preussischen Strafanstaltsverwaltung*. (The reform of the education of officials in the administration of Prussian penal institutions.) *Bl. f. Gefängniskd.*, 1932, 62, 333-345.—The author portrays the new regime of education of Prussian penal officials. Value is placed upon the cultivation of the total personality of the officials and the candidates for official positions, since it is well known that educational work in a penal institution is to a great extent a question of personality. It is important that all official departments should possess a wide social-pedagogical knowledge. The continuation of studies in the case of individual officials will be advanced through the giving of courses.—*H. Brandstätter* (Ichtershausen i. Thüringen).

4106. Seelig, E. *Jugendliche Mörder*. (Young murderers.) *Vjsch. f. Jugendkd.*, 1932, 2, 112-119.—Two cases studied at the Graz criminological institute are described. The first is that of a 16-year-old boy who shot and stabbed his father and mother during the night. Except for a scolding on the preceding day for being late to school no occasion could be seen for the crime. He was a mentally and physically well developed youth of the asthenic type, but sexually retarded and very unstable emotionally. An only child in a wealthy family, he was educated by private tutors. When he finally entered school he resented the restraint and made one attempt to escape by running away. For the rest of the year he was again educated at home. Just before the crime he had returned to school and to what appeared to him an unbearable situation. Thus an infantile explosive effort to free himself accounted for the murder. The other boy, 18 years old, turned out by his parents and in great need of money, killed a man on a wood path in order to rob him. He was a short, slight boy with well-developed secondary sex characteristics.

In the battery of tests he was found to have average intelligence but to be unusually lacking in imagination, persistent in carrying out a course once taken, and unsuggestible. His crime was undertaken as a direct practical way to get money, without consideration for alternatives or consequences. The contrast between these two personalities shows the importance of this sort of analysis of criminals if punishment and constructive reeducation are to be effective.—*M. Lee* (Chicago).

4107. Sellheim, H. *Die Frau als Angeklagte, Zeugin, Richterin, Schöffin und Anwältin.* (Woman as accused, witness, judge, juror and counsel.) *Arch. f. Krim.*, 1931, 89, 239-246.—Criminality in women increases greatly at the time of puberty and the change of life. The period of menstruation causes nervous symptoms sometimes attaining the severity of pathological and neurotic conditions. An increased tendency toward murder, suicide, robbery, etc., may result. However, this period cannot always serve as a valid excuse. A woman's testimony as a witness should be examined for possible influence of the menstrual period. Abnormal psychic conditions during pregnancy and childbirth may lead to violent acts, as also during the critical period between the ages of 40 and 50.—*J. L. Jervis* (Yale).

4108. Shulman, H. M. A statistical study of youthful offenders in New York City. *Proc. Amer. Statis. Asso.*, 1932, 27, 19-29.—Of 3697 persons charged with felonies in New York City in 1929, 66.59% were first offenders, 24.88% had previous convictions, and 5.15% had been arrested but not convicted. Only 3.38% were girls. Of the total, 12.72% were found guilty of felonies and 29.05% guilty of misdemeanors, and 58.07% were discharged or acquitted. Vicious aspects of the machinery of justice are (1) the detention with mature offenders, (2) the assignment of counsel, (3) the plea and reductions in charges, and (4) bail. A tabular comparison made between the adolescent group and the city total shows a slight tendency to give more suspended sentences and indeterminate sentences to the younger groups.—*E. B. Greene* (Michigan).

4109. Simiand, F. *Le salaire, l'évolution sociale et le monnaie; essai de théorie expérimentale du salaire.* (Wages, social evolution, and money; an attempt at an experimental theory of wages.) (3 vols.) Paris: Alcan, 1932. Pp. 586; 620; 152. Fr. 200.—In this large work the author applies the experimental method to an economic problem. This method leads him to recognize as a factor in the determination and variation of wages the social psychology of a real *homo oeconomicus*, produced by evolution and conditioned successively and differentially by the monetary representations of goods and of revenues, themselves realized successively and differentially. The theory enables one to recognize as the key to command of these realizations a social monetarism with an inciting fluctuation, and to find that the results of recognized economic changes are causally related to these antecedents by a system of laws which appear to be generalizable and possibly

correctly conditioned. It is thus a theory of social comparison, in monetary terms of the economic factors of wages. The first volume contains three parts: (1) an introduction explaining the positivist philosophy of the research (4 chapters); (2) the general point of view of the study, and the positivist definition of wages (5 chapters); (3) the general movement of wages in contemporary France (4 chapters). The second volume comprises two parts: (1) a study of the concomitants of the general movement of wages in contemporary France (7 chapters); the first of these chapters is devoted to non-economic facts; the second to facts of the constitution of the economic and production systems; the third to facts of the constitution of the distribution system; the fourth to facts concerning the functions of production; the fifth to facts concerning the functioning of distribution; the sixth to facts concerning the functioning of the economic system; the seventh is an attempt at a practical and rational explanation. (2) The second part consists of a review which treats the resemblances and the differences between the present study and other practical ones. The third volume contains a bibliography on the subject, a large number of tables and summaries, appended documents explaining and relating to two other volumes, and a large number of diagrams and appended tables which make this volume a useful work tool.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4110. Skorpil, R. *Polarität und Rhythmus in der Menschheitsentwicklung.* (Polarity and rhythm in human development.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1932, 4, 1-12.—Skorpil disagrees with Oswald Spengler, who asserts that civilization is going to destruction; he sees instead a tendency for a rhythmic repetition in civilization, in obedience to which law the present chaos will again right itself.—*A. B. Herzig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

4111. Sorokin, P. A., & Boldyreff, J. W. *Experimentální studie o vlivu sugescie na schopnost rozlišovací a hodnotící.* (An experimental study of the influence of suggestion on the discrimination and the valuation of people.) *Sociologická Rev.*, 1931, 2, 462-478.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8492).

4112. Stargardt, — *Polizeiliche Ermittlungen — Wünsche und Winke.* (Police inquiries—wishes and hints.) *Krim. Monatsh.*, 1932, 6, 6-12.—The writer emphasizes the importance of detecting weaknesses in objective proofs, establishing relationships of objects at the scene of the crime, and of securing exact data concerning age, business and social relationships of witnesses and reasons for their presence. Confessions, no matter how impossible they may sound, should be noted. A warning is given against the use of obscuring legal terms. Suspects should be selected from a group of persons rather than presented alone. Records of testimony should be complete and present the natural expressions used by the accused. The difficulty of proving that exhibitionists are conscious of the public nature of their act has led to the release of many such offenders. A

brief comprehensive report for the official inquirer is suggested.—J. L. Jervis (Yale).

4113. Steinherr, F. Zur Stambuler Volks- und Gaunersprache. (On Istanbul vernacular and cant.) *Islamica*, 1931, 5, 178-197.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. IV: 12340).

4114. Storfer, A. J. Chancen einer psychoanalytischen Wortforschung. (Possibilities of a psychoanalytical investigation of words.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1932, 4, 233-248.—Psychoanalysis has contributions for the field of the history of cultures that are still unknown. The Freudian analysis reveals possibilities. The national customs, costumes, music, and speech of peoples are indications of cultural periods, and the psychology of the subconscious reveals interesting fixations and regressions in this field. That these have relation to the emotional life of a people is doubtless true. The author holds that opinion, however, should be withheld until careful researches and observations have been made.—A. B. Herzig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

4115. Stumpf, — Musikalische Veranstaltungen in den Strafanstalten. (Musical organizations in penal institutions.) *Bl. f. Gefängniskd.*, 1932, 62, 413-420.—Stumpf, Von Hentigund, and Schmidt have investigated the effect of music on prisoners in the prison at Butzbach. The prisoners expressed themselves on a special questionnaire. The result found was that music was quite as valuable in prison as in other education, e.g., schools. It is a means of first rank for the development of the spirit. Musical performances of one and one-half hours' duration seem suitable. The activity of prisoners in the male chorus may not be over-estimated. More than four or five musical presentations in a year should not be exceeded. From prison circles comes the information that, during presentation, vicious thoughts and sensations are suppressed by the listener. The author comes to the conclusion that good music is helpful as a prevention in the struggle against crime, as is warranted by the results of the tests carried out.—H. Brandstätter (Ichtershausen i. Thüringen).

4116. Thomas, E. L. G. Immolation of widows in New Guinea. *Man*, 1932, 32, 8.—The newspaper account of the trial for murder (by the British Government) of near male relatives of widows who requested that they be put to death immediately following the death of their husbands. Description of the manner of death and burial is included.—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4117. Torday, E. Things that matter to the West African. *Man*, 1931, 31, 116.—Under a cheerful and often aimless exterior, the West African takes himself very seriously. He will persist with strong combined effort to protect his institutions and traditions. To Torday, the West African is essentially democratic. The numerous small monarchies of the region were an outgrowth of a former patriarchal family system controlled by the elders of the community. The divine king, ruled beneath the surface by the clans through the *Poro* initiation, was the figure-head

of the oligarchy. Strong sex solidarity, as illustrated in associations and in general strikes, is characteristic of West African women. The leopard and similar societies are of recent origin, having been formed to protect the people against kings and chiefs who attempted to sell them as slaves. With a past record of preserving action to protect social ideals, the West African will borrow from European culture with discrimination, selecting those traits that are best adapted to the African environment.—R. S. Wallis (Hamline).

4118. Tumlriz, O. Die Kultur der Gegenwart und das deutsche Bildungsideal. (The culture of the present and the German cultural ideal.) Leipzig: Klinkhardt, 1932. Pp. 266.—The question for Tumlriz is whether in this crucial time for culture there are clear invigorating cultural ideals for German youth; a problem of important significance, whose solution determines the sense or senselessness of German and other western education. He discusses all the fields of present culture, and takes a definite stand against expressionism in artistic, scientific, and pedagogic life, and traces out all tendencies which promise a renaissance in German and western culture. A high culture demands a generation which is not only strong enough physically and mentally to carry this burden, but has as well a wish for culture. Whether the German people still possess this strength is a question answered in the second part, which concerns itself with the customs of the Germans and the superiorities and weaknesses of the German character. Cultural and character studies give the necessary foundation for cultural and theoretical considerations, which are mainly treated in the problems of material and generic education, of personality and community education, and of civic, national and religious education. The work calls for an extension from national to occidental cultural ideals.—O. Tumlriz (Graz).

4119. Van Gennep, A. L'aptitude à parler. (Aptitude in speaking.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 185-187.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

4120. Vervaeck, L. La prison thérapeutique. (The corrective prison.) *Arch. de neurobiol.*, 1931, 11, 589-597.—Prison reform, following the lead of the Belgian school of criminal anthropology, may ultimately be considered as the transformation of prison into a therapeutic agency. The Belgian system is a reaction against prison regime as repression. This system is concerned with the medical and psychiatric treatment of inmates.—J. W. Nagge (Chicago).

4121. Viergutz, R. F. Über Rasse und Seele. (Race and mind.) *Volk u. Rasse*, 1932, 7, 32-44.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. IV: 12401).

4122. Weidner, — Der Film im Dienste der Strafvollzug. (The film in the service of punishment.) *Bl. f. Gefängniskd.*, 1932, 62, 396-399.—The author advocates, by the suitable use of films, publicity which will show the work which is carried out as punishment. There should be instruction films in penal institutions to assist the prisoners, and these

should be shown in the cities for purposes of explanation. The author believes that the criticism of such pictures would perhaps in part also accomplish reconstruction work and would prepare for future penal laws through publicity.—H. Brandstätter (Lehrershausen i. Thüringen).

4123. Weinberger, H. Ein Ausschnitt aus der Sexualkriminalität der Grossstadt. (A section from the sexual criminality of the large city.) *Arch. f. Krim.*, 1931, 89, 199-202.—The writer calls attention to the alarming increase of sexual offenses since the war. He mentions for consideration 25 such cases with 30 victims. Of the offenders 7 were small merchants or business men, 5 were officials, 12 hired men, 2 notorious drinkers, 5 backsliders. Classified according to age, 7 were between 20 and 30, 2 under 20, 7 between 30 and 40, 1 between 40 and 50, 5 between 50 and 60, 2 over 60 years of age. The ages of the victims ranged from 5 to 17 years. The writer warns against the lenient attitude of the court and of the public toward such offenders. The acute housing problem and the general economic distress prevailing in Vienna are given as important factors in the increase of sexual crimes.—J. L. Jervis (Yale).

4124. Witte, O. Untersuchungen über die Gehörden Sprache. Beiträge zur Psychologie der Sprache. (Investigations concerning the language of gesture. Contributions to the psychology of speech.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1930, 116, 225-308.—This experimental investigation concerns the natural gesture speech of hearing individuals, the expressive movements of the face and body with which we accompany our speech, not the artificial manual speech of deaf-mutes. Where do the limits of its effectiveness in relation to oral speech lie? What does gesture accomplish in steering a thought in a stipulated direction, and in mediating a concept in the case of a normal speaking person? The language of gesture demands a greater activity in thinking with the partner in conversation than does ordinary speech. The easiest speech is that in which the content of the situation lies near at hand, as in the case of traffic police directions. Such are understood by animals and small children. The sentence modality was also grasped by the subjects, almost always correctly, as this could be gathered from the pantomime even when the content was misunderstood. Objects within the field of vision were designated by the simple means of pointing. This is univocal and easily intelligible, and may be put down as the gesture speech of space perception. Other objects must be designated through descriptive gestures; these are, however, equivocal and easily misunderstood, as are activity portrayals. Properties which are not concrete may only seldom be portrayed, and then through the use of pantomime or antithesis. Abstract adjectives do not lend themselves to accurate repetition by the subject, as is likewise the case with temporal statements, though these are often grasped by logic through the context. This lack of symbols for abstract concepts lends to sign language the appearance of the primitive. Abstraction must be at-

tempted by the difficult detour of series building or antithesis, and often does not succeed. The experiments on the syntax of gesture language are very interesting. The syntax deviates from that of oral language. The concepts are simply arranged in a series; first comes the subject, then the object, and the predicate at the end. The sense of the sentence is to a large extent independent of the succession of the gestures. One must answer questions concerning the efficiency of gesture language in this way. It is almost exclusively the speech of spatial perception, the simplest relations of experience. If it is to mediate other concepts, artificial signs must be used. The Indians and many primitive tribes in Australia and Africa possess artificial improvements on the natural gesture language. By means of these the whole connected text may be reproduced. The deaf-mute language is built on this foundation.—L. Wentscher (Cologne).

4125. Znamierowski, C. Ze socjologii rozkazu. (The sociology of leadership.) *Przegląd Socjologiczny*, 1931, No. 1, 43-58.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8561).

4126. Znaniecki, F. Studja nad antagonizmem di obcych. (An analysis of antagonism.) *Przegląd Socjologiczny*, 1930-1931, No. 1, 158-203.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 10364).

4127. Zwirner, E. Die Sprache als Ausdruck. (Speech as expression.) *Fortsch. d. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1931, 3, 134-142.—The science of expression belongs in the province of psychology. It does not proceed from a perception of a movement to draw a conclusion as to the mental content which the movement represents. On the contrary, in the very perception of the movement, the mental import is immediately grasped, and the course and peculiarities of the movement are noticed subsequently. The science of expression presupposes the concepts of society and the immediate understanding associated with it. Darwin attempted a biological theory of expressive movements. The separation of natural gestures, gesture language, and word language has proved practically impossible in the researches of the last two decades. The interdependence of oral speech and the speech expressed by hand movements is emphasized. Examples among primitive peoples are cited. Tone of voice, vowel quality, facial expression, etc., are also discussed, and certain psychotherapeutic applications are mentioned. There is a short bibliography.—M. F. Martin (West Springfield, Mass.).

[See also abstracts 3861, 3892, 3895, 3931, 3937, 3943, 3965, 4010, 4148, 4150, 4152, 4156, 4158, 4160, 4163, 4174, 4196, 4197.]

INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

4128. [Anon.] El Instituto de Reeducación Profesional y sus actividades. (The activities of the Institute of Professional Reeducation.) *Med. d. trab. e hig. indus.*, 1932, 3, 51-85.—The Institute of Professional Reeducation was created in 1922 by

Spanish statute. The purpose of the institution is the technical and social reeducation of victims of industrial accidents. The history of the development of the institute is presented.—J. W. Nagge (Chicago).

4129. Berlov, V., & Ivkov, N. *Racionalizatsia rabochnik dvigani.* (Rationalization of work movements.) Kazan: Fatizdat, 1932. Pp. 153.—This handbook for engineers, rationalizers, and psycho-technicians, begins with a historical summary of the theory and practice of work movements. Further, it discusses the analysis of movements, methods of investigation, ergographic analysis, note systems, classification of movements and their elements, apparatus for the investigation of movements (cyclography, light methods of Gilbreth and Bernstein, stereoscopy, mirror method, kymocyclography); and the analysis of movement cyclograms. All this gives a scientific basis for the rationalization of work movements and working places. A special chapter on learning, training and instruction contains indexes.—A. Yarmolenko (Leningrad).

4130. Fontègne, J. *La crise du changement de profession.* (The crisis of changing vocations.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 98-100.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4131. Gaillard, H. *La préparation à la vie.* (Preparation for life.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 104-106.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4132. Lomont, —. *La crise économique et les professions.* (The economic crisis and the professions.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 106-107.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4133. Mallart, J. *La prevención de los accidentes del trabajo en la industria.* (The prevention of industrial accidents.) *Med. d. trab. e hig. indus.*, 1932, 3, 34-49.—In the last decade there have been 300,000 deaths in the United States due to industrial accidents alone. Europe has paid almost as large a toll proportionately. The author lists the individual factors in the production of industrial accidents under four headings: (1) accidents due to faulty working conditions; (2) accidents caused by ignorance; (3) accidents due to physiological deficiencies; and (4) accidents due to faulty worker psychology. Accidents may be prevented by correct educational propaganda, by the scientific reorganization of working environment, and by the shifting of personnel so that each man is properly adapted to his job.—J. W. Nagge (Chicago).

4134. Montmasson, J. M. *Savoir se reposer pour créer.* (Knowing how to rest in order to create.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 41-42.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4135. Montmasson, J. M. *L'orientation professionnelle, problème de toute la vie.* (Professional orientation, a problem affecting the whole life.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 95-97.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4136. Privat, H. *Arrêter la machine.* (Stopping the machine.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 40-41.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4137. Privat, H. *L'intellectuel ne réussit-il pas dans le second métier?* (Does not the intellectual succeed in a second vocation?) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 118-119.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4138. Roubinovitch, J. *Le repos par l'organisation du travail.* (Rest through organization of work.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 42-44.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4139. Schiller, P. *A sajtóhibák keletkezésének pszichológiai oknyomozása.* (Psychological investigation of typographical errors.) *Magyar Psychológiai Szemle*, 1931, 4, 79-115.—A study to determine the nature and cause of printer's errors. First a great number of such errors were collected, arranged and analyzed, in order to form hypotheses concerning the types and causes of errors. Then a series of experiments was prepared to test the hypotheses. The errors found in print are classified descriptively as omissions or additions of letters or words, permutations, running of words together, etc. The causes of errors are classified under three headings: (1) those due to errors in the machine, (2) those caused by faulty motions of the typesetter, (3) the true psychological errors, caused by the psychological tendencies to error in the human organism. With the last type the author is chiefly concerned. Each tendency and its resulting type of error are considered. On the basis of his results the author lists thirteen requirements which, if complied with, should result in errorless printing.—E. Fehrer (Bryn Mawr).

4140. Walther, L. *Quelques chapitres de la technopsychologie du travail industriel.* (Some chapters on the technopsychology of industrial work.) *Année psychol.*, 1930, 31, 150-191.—General psychology and the psychology of individual differences have different methodologies which are determined by their respective interests. Some of the tests which are used in determining the rapidity of general and professional movements of the workers are described. The principle of selection of order of movements, adaptation of implements to tasks, the adaptation of the tool to the man, and the problem of fatigue are some of the varied problems studied in this field. The participation of psychology in this field is suggested as important.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

4141. Walther, L. *Le repos dans le travail ouvrier.* (Rest in the workman's toil.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 44-46.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4142. Walther, L. *Le changement de profession et l'orientation professionnelle.* (Change of vocation and vocational orientation.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 109-111.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4143. Wyatt, S., & Langdon, J. N. *Inspection processes in industry.* *Indus. Health Res. Board*, 1932. Pp. 52.—A report of studies on the individual differences, the conditions of accuracy, and possible tests for the selection of persons engaged in examin-

ing processes in industry. The whole is based upon first-hand observation and experiment.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

[See also abstract 3888.]

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

4144. [Anon.] Auch eine Arbeit. Aufsatz einer 16jährigen. (Also a task. An essay by a 16-year-old boy.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1932, 4, 33-36.—An essay that shows the value of the group reaction upon individual members in it in the development of youth, giving contributions which the home cannot give.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

4145. Banisconi, F., & Castellani, M. I giudizi comparativi fra numero e massa nei fanciulli normali ed anormali-psichici. (Comparative judgments of number and mass among normal and psychically abnormal children.) *Riv. di psicol.*, 1931, 27, 165-176.—*T. M. Abel* (Sarah Lawrence).

4146. Blatz, W. E. The significance of early environmental factors in personality development. *Univ. Iowa Extension Bull.*, 1932, No. 283, 49-55.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 12253).

4147. Brotemarkle, R. A. The personnel of a children's home; a cumulative psychological study (Part II). *Psychol. Clin.*, 1932, 20, 257-288.—A continuation of Part I, with 36 additional case studies, analysis of the total 67 cases as a group, summary, and recommendations. The author finds that admission to the Home should be based upon psychological examinations, that treatment of the child in the Home should follow the recommendations of the psychological examiner, and that the present excellent health records should be supplemented by comparably complete records of family, behavior, education, and mental development. He notes at the end that steps have been taken by the board of directors of the Home to carry out these recommendations.—*J. T. Metcalf* (Vermont).

4148. Cabot, F. P. [Ed.] The delinquent child. (Report of the committee on socially handicapped—delinquency; White House Conference on child health and protection.) New York: Century, 1932. Pp. xx + 499. \$3.50.—From the committee's general report summarizing its findings concerning the child in relation to his family, the state and municipality, the school, the church, industry, and the community, three general recommendations arise: viz., that "the environment has a clear duty toward the child"; that "delinquent conduct (is) one of the natural outcomes of those clashes of interest, prerogative and need that are inherent in living in a social group"; and that "there still exists every attempt at understanding the delinquent." Special divisions deal in detail with each of the above aspects of juvenile delinquency. The fact is stressed that to understand delinquency one must understand the delinquent. Persons with whom the child comes in contact should be considered as not merely sources of contributory information, but as integral parts of the life of the

child. For a proper understanding, the widest possible range of expert help is needed. Diagnosis needs to be followed up by treatment. Special attention has been given by the committee to this requirement. Some chapters of the book are necessarily polemical; most, however, constitute critical discussions of statistical data, which are included, in the main, in the appendices. The appendices (110 pages) consist of data relating to (1) available material on the family background of delinquents; (2) delinquents dealt with by child guidance clinics; (3) school attendance in the United States; (4) administration of school attendance in selected localities of eleven states; (5) available material on community factors in delinquency; (6) children violating postal laws; (7) children committed to the national training school for boys; (8) subject reading lists (distributed according to chapter and section); and (9) a bibliography of 384 references.—*O. L. Harvey* (Boston).

4149. Decroly, O., & Wauthier, M. M. Contribution à l'étude des enfants bien doués. Biographie et examen mental d'un enfant bien doué harmonique. (Contribution to the study of gifted children. Biography and mental examination of a generally gifted child.) *Année psychol.*, 1930, 31, 97-129.—The family antecedents, environment, personal antecedents (physical and mental development), present physical state, and results upon examination of intelligence of a gifted child are given and the conclusion is reached that his mental superiority is extremely great. He is healthy, physically and mentally active, and has learned to read, write, and calculate at an early age. It is predicted that his precocity will be maintained but that the education of his personality will be difficult since tendencies toward authority, domination, and egotism have already begun to appear.—*E. H. Kemp* (Clark).

4150. De Parrel, G. La rééducation de la parole chez l'enfant. (The speech reeducation of children.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 159-161.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4151. Hauck, E. Zur differentiellen Psychologie des Industrie- und Landkindes. (A contribution to the differential psychology of children from industrial and rural environments.) *Jenaer Beitr. z. Jugend. u. Entwicklungspsychol.*, 1929, 10, 1-65.—The nature of Upper Silesia is such that in a rather limited area there is a juxtaposition of rural and industrial districts. The author gave a series of ordinary tests (substitution, definitions, completion of phrases, etc.) to 400 12-year-old school children (200 from each of the two environments). No schools of the large cities were included. His aim was to ascertain the intelligence level of the children from the rural and industrial environments. A difficulty was the fact that the district was bilingual, most of the children speaking Polish from birth with German as a superimposed language. The quantitative results were in general favorable to the children from the industrial regions.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

4152. Realy, W. Resultados del funcionamiento de los tribunales para menores. El desarrollo del sistema de la orientación del niño. (The work of the juvenile court and the child-guidance clinic.) *Bolet. instit. int. amer. protección a la infancia*, 1931, 5, 220-228.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8627).

4153. Katz, R. Das Kind als Erfinder. (The child as inventor.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 124, 93-102.—A description of the primitive toys made by the author's son. These toys or tools include such things as a flute made from the wind-pipe of a goose, a mask from the breast bones of a goose, and similar tools or toys made from objects in the child's environment for his use. This activity reached its zenith in the boy's eighth year. The author says that the child may have obtained these ideas from trips to the museum, or from reading, but she doubts it. She points out that many children go to museums and read similar material, but few show this natural talent. The child shows the same originality in his school work as he did in the construction of toys. Since the child felt no necessity for these specific toys, the author believes that such data as these should be considered in ethnological theories of the development of tools.—*F. J. Gaudet* (Dana).

4154. Kroh, O. Entwicklung der Formen des Gegenstandsbezugs in Kindsalter. (Development of the forms of object relationship in childhood.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 124, 103-128.—The author begins this article with a discussion of the influence of external stimuli and of past experience upon the perceptions of the child. The question how early past environment influences our perceptions is also discussed. The affective elements which are so potent in childhood also frequently affect the perceptions of adults. The author gives an example of an adult meeting a friend whom he has not seen for many years, and points out how frequently the individual does not see the changes which have taken place. These elements of previous experience have considerable effect upon the child's language, so that by the time the child emerges from infancy it becomes difficult to distinguish the effects of the object stimulating the child from past experience.—*F. J. Gaudet* (Dana).

4155. Leonard, E. A. Problems of freshman college girls. A study of mother-daughter relationships and social adjustments of girls entering college. *Child Development Monog.*, 1932, No. 9. Pp. 140.—This study was conducted through questionnaires submitted to 100 freshman girls at Syracuse University, short interviews with 50 of the hundred, and identical questionnaires to the girls' mothers. The purpose is to ascertain what the girls themselves consider their problems to be and what preparation they believe would help them to meet these problems. The assumption is made that education for college life is a parental problem and that maladjustment and failure are frequently due to lack of such preparation. Tabulated responses are presented, with the following conclusions: Correlations with intelligence tests show that students of low ability are less apt in social

adjustment. Preparation for college life should extend over three or four years of high school. It should include some experience away from home. There is great need of experience in handling money. Some training in good taste is desirable. Health habits have received most attention from parents. An unemotional home background is helpful. Religious attitudes are not markedly changed. A high degree of vocational determinism is evident. Complete knowledge of sex is essential. An intense and intelligent interest in college life is shown by parents.—*M. P. Montgomery* (Faribault, Minn.).

4156. Lippert, E. Der Lesestoff der Mädchen in der Vorpubertät. (Reading matter of girls in the period preceding puberty.) Erfurt: Stenger, 1931. Pp. 132. 5 Mk.—This investigation introduces a series of monographs on the subject of youthful reading. It purposes an intensive treatment of the essential subsidiary problems in their setting in the complex mass of conditions of mental development, training and the literary world of values. The literary modes of behavior and experience of the pre-pubertal girl must be understood as a partial aspect of the period prior to puberty. Its presentation and interpretation presupposes a fundamental exposition of the feminine pre-puberty period. The living and experiencing world of the girl is depicted from particular standpoints (relation to those of the same age, to boys, to the family, sexuality, the inner life, etc.). A critical examination of familiar characteristics of the period reveals the significance of the experiential states: The characteristics of the mentality of the pre-puberty period represent a phase in the orderly transformation of the fundamental structure of the mentality of the person. Individual-genetic aspects and the mode of experience are involved. Characteristic of the declaration of a newly opened field of interest, "the other person," is the false carry-over of the "thing-directed" modes of thinking of late childhood. The pre-puberty period ends with the functional maturation of the psychological mode of thinking. The school-girl book, as a kind of literature, is analyzed. The experience of reading, based upon introspections by the reader of particular aspects (reading motive, effect of reading, attitude, manner of reading, masculine readers, change of interest, etc.) is described. The book demonstrates the conditional character of the development of school-girl reading. The essential aspects of the experience of reading correspond to the general mental state of the pre-puberty period. The change of interest of school-girl literature, like that of mental pre-puberty, is closely associated with the capacity for psychological consideration of human modes of living. Since this capacity normally becomes mature at the corresponding age, the healthy reader overcomes the school-girl literature automatically. Following this, after a presentation of the usual pedagogical attitude, comes the pedagogical consequence of the toleration of girls' literature.—*E. Lippert* (Giessen).

4157. Putschkowsky, M. A. ["Lalling" and its rôle in the development of children's speech.]

Sovetskaya Psikhonevrolog., 1931, No. 2-3, 103-106.—The author considers the "lalling" of early childhood as the origin of imitation. By establishing a connection between the motor elements and an analyzer, the author supplements the theory of the "circle reaction" (Wundt) as explanation of the mechanism of "lalling."—A. Yarmolenko (Leningrad).

4158. Sykulski, J. *Badanie twórczości literackiej młodzieży w okresie dojrzewania.* (Research on the literary product of adolescents.) *Oświata i Wychowanie*, 1931, 3, 821-840.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. IV: 8671).

4159. [Various]. *Child welfare pamphlets.* (Based on the reports of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.) Nos. 1-15. *Bull. State Univ. Iowa*, 1932, Series No. 647.—C. H. McCloy discusses underweight as a symptom in No. 1 and influence of heredity in No. 2. M. E. Barnes cites factors causing neglect of health of great numbers of pre-school children. E. Leech discusses *Learning to Eat. The Education of the Pre-School Child, Learning to Talk, and Learning to Use Hands and Feet* are treated in Nos. 5, 6, and 7 by B. Wellman. The dull, the bright and the specially talented are considered by G. D. Stoddard in *The Exceptional Child*; the same author has another pamphlet on *Intelligence Testing*. The characteristics, measurement, and possible influences affecting mental growth are discussed by R. Updegraff. Essentials of discipline form the subject matter of a paper by H. H. Anderson. E. V. Berne has prepared *Educating the Handicapped* and R. H. Ojemann is the author of *The House and its Furnishings in Relation to Child Development. Managing the Family Income*, also by Ojemann, and a pamphlet on *School-Home Cooperation* by H. H. Anderson complete the series.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

4160. Williams, H. D. *Causes of social maladjustment in children.* *Psychol. Monog.*, 1932, 43, No. 1 (*Univ. Iowa Stud. Psychol.*, No. 15), 276-300.—After a careful examination of several hundred problem cases, with special emphasis upon their psychological aspects, the author finds that complexity of causation characterizes most of them. "The tendency on the part of popular writers and speakers to ascribe all delinquency to broken homes, prohibition, automobiles, etc., finds no confirmation in a careful study of individual delinquency." The most important single factor to be considered in studying the delinquent is his first information about delinquent behavior. Bad home conditions appear most frequently as inciting causes, mental abnormalities rank next in order of frequency, and bad companions third. There is little connection between the form of the delinquency and its causes.—F. A. C. Perrin (Texas).

4161. Winkler, H. *Psychische Entwicklung und Krüppeltum.* (Mental development and deformity.) *Dtsch. Krüppelhilfe, Ergänzungsh. d. Zsch. f. Krüppelfürsorge*, 1931, No. 8. Pp. 122.—Six tests were given to about 100 crippled children, and from the results the author concludes that crippled children

who show no essential physical weakness besides their deformity are in general equal to sound children in mental development, although they may be retarded about a half year in imaginal activity or in powers of observation.—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

4162. Zweifel, T. K. *Otcherky osobeunostei povedeniya i vospitaniya glouhenemogo rebenka.* (Discussions of peculiarities in the behavior and education of the deaf and dumb child.) Moscow: Gosouchpedgiz, 1931. Pp. 142.—An attempt to systematize in popular form the bases for pedagogical and psychological research on deaf and dumb children. The book is imbued with the idea that only through speech and work, and through social education, can the deaf and dumb child overcome the obstacles in the way of his development, and be included as a competent member of society.—A. Yarmolenko (Leningrad).

[See also abstracts 3996, 4029, 4034, 4036, 4106, 4108, 4163.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

4163. Bickchental, T. *Problemi narpedologii.* (Problems of pedology of the minor nationalities.) Moscow: Zentralvölkerverlag, 1931. Pp. 277.—This volume contains the results of the investigation of the physical and mental status of the children of different nations in the USSR. There are fifteen articles by various authors discussing the living conditions and physical and mental development of the Tartars, Chumaks, and various northern peoples.—A. Yarmolenko (Leningrad).

4164. Cowley, W. H. *The personnel bibliographical index.* Columbus: Ohio State Univ., 1932. Pp. v + 433. \$4.00.—A series of 2183 annotated titles, all recent, covering the field of college personnel service. The content of each is described and evaluative differentiations made in three ranks by the use of typographical devices. There is a 56-page subject index (a summary of index annotations accompanying each reference) and an author index.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

4165. De Voto, B. *College education for the intelligent few.* *Current Hist.*, 1932, 35, 792-798.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. IV: 10403).

4166. Ellis, E. C., & Fox, C. S. *Sex differences in mathematical achievement of junior college students.* *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1932, 23, 381-386.—"An analysis of the scores of over 6000 low freshmen students in California junior colleges on the mathematics section of the Iowa High School Content Examination shows significant differences in favor of the men when the factors of high school preparation and age are equalized, and when a study is made of responses on individual test items."—J. A. McGeech (Missouri).

4167. Eulich, A. C. *Enlarging vocabularies.* *J. Higher Educ.*, 1932, 3, 315-317.—An investigation of freshmen in the academic year 1929-30, University of Minnesota. 196 students were designated as the

experimental group and 233 as controls. A series of English, vocabulary, reading and intelligence tests was given. Special instruction in vocabulary was given to the experimental group. Re-testing shows a slight improvement, "attributable to training on drill words." In spite of the limitations of the technique the author is convinced that "students enlarge their vocabularies through special attention directed to that end."—*R. A. Brotemarkle* (Pennsylvania).

4168. Hahn, R. *Heilpädagogik und Fürsorge*. (Therapeutic pedagogy and guardianship.) *Fortsch. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1931, 3, 426-438.—The article consists chiefly of summaries and quotations from contemporary writers. The efficacy of certain methods of religious education is challenged and the question is raised as to which psychopathic cases may be helped by them and which are positively harmed, especially by the development of hypocrisy. Intellectual realism today demands a radical renunciation of methods and educational goals which have long been hallowed by churchly tradition and "experience." Arguments for and against the old paternalistic training are weighted, and criticisms of the despotism of institutional directors not merely toward the children but toward the teachers are mentioned. It is suggested that the relationship between teachers and pupils should be not one of authority but one of comradeship. The new type of school emphasizing observation of the children is evaluated. The pessimistic tendency of certain modern determinists to assume that training can accomplish nothing is deplored; but the physician cannot share the naïve illusions of pedagogues. In the realm of affective life he must decide what character education is possible for certain psychopaths, just as he must decide what intellectual training is possible for each feeble-minded child, and must direct pedagogic efforts toward accomplishing the possible rather than wasting effort on impossible goals. Physicians and pedagogues must cooperate in observation and experiment.—*M. P. Martin* (West Springfield, Mass.).

4169. Held, O. C. An attempt to predict the success of university freshmen in their adjustment to scholastic work. *Univ. Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1931, 23, 86-94.—The purpose of this study was to determine the prognostic value of several pre-admission criteria for the academic achievement of the freshman year. A composite placement-test score was found to be the best pre-admission factor for the prediction of scholastic success. This battery of tests gave a correlation with scholastic grades of $.6062 \pm .0164$. A mental-hygiene inventory gave the lowest correlation, $.0213 \pm .0574$. The following, in the order listed, were found, after the composite placement test, to have the greatest prognostic value: Cross English Test score; High School Index score; Sones-Harry English Test score; Foreign Language Test score; Science Placement Test; Algebra (C.R.B.) Test score; Thorndike Psychological Examination score; Thorndike Reading score; and American History (C.R.B.) Test score.—*N. L. Munn* (Pittsburgh).

4170. Hertzberg, O. E., Heilman, J. D., & Leuenberger, H. W. The value of objective tests as teaching devices in educational psychology classes. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1932, 23, 371-380.—The groups using objective tests as study aids were found to be superior in achievement to the controls and to be rendered more homogeneous. The tests do not, however, aid the students in achievement which requires delayed recall.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

4171. Hübel, W. Wann ist ein Test für die Aufnahmeprüfung an Mittelschulen brauchbar? (When is a test for admission to the middle schools useful?) *Vjsch. f. Jugendk.*, 1932, 2, 90-112.—In order to determine how far intelligence tests serve to differentiate the mediocre and lazy from those who should be admitted to the higher schools, an array of 16 tests, falling into five groups, taken from O. Sterzinger, was given to 400 ten-year-old candidates in the folk schools (95% boys and 5% girls), and also to 38 eleven-year-old students in Class 1 of the *Realgymnasium* in Graz. There was a normal distribution of the total scores of the *Volkschüler* and an asymmetrical left-skewed distribution of the *Mittelschüler*. While on the whole array the older children did better than the younger, the difference was most marked in 8 of the tests. Four of the tests proved to be valueless and in the remaining 4 there was a decided difference between the scores of the girls and those of the boys. Each test was then analyzed to reveal the cause of the various failures. The author points out that it is not possible to know a priori what tests are most significant. There was a correlation of .30 between total scores and school marks. It is significant that 83% of those not promoted did badly on the test. The working time allowed was 45 minutes. In general those who finished first did the least work and the most intelligent children worked persistently and were the least fatigued and least discouraged.—*M. Lee* (Chicago).

4172. Koos, L. V., & Kefauver, G. N. Guidance in secondary schools. New York: Macmillan, 1932. Pp. 651. \$2.50.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

4173. Krey, A. C., & Wesley, E. B. Does the new-type test measure results of instruction in the social studies? *Hist. Outlook*, 1932, 23, 7-21.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 8717).

4174. Lee, M. College graduates and civilization, with special emphasis upon women's colleges. *Harpers Mag.*, 1931, 162, 719-724.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* IV: 12300).

4175. Lund, F. H. Sex differences in type of educational mastery. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1932, 23, 321-330.—Girls do better in high-school and college English and language courses, while boys do better in mathematics and science courses. Of greater significance is the fact that, according to intelligence rating, the girls make a better showing than the boys in school work, and the fact that "the scholastic superiority of girls, as measured by school marks, is almost if not entirely eliminated when retests for the same material are given after an interval of time.

We can hardly say, then, that the girls are superior in educational achievement, since on the Carnegie retests their superiority is no longer apparent." In a selected group, with academic records equated, the boys are clearly superior on this test. Factors which may account for the obtained differences are discussed.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

4176. Meiklejohn, A. *The experimental college*. New York: Harper, 1932. Pp. 440. \$3.50.—An official report on the recently suspended educational experiment directed by the author at the University of Wisconsin. The basic philosophy, course of study, administrative aspects, and incidents and phenomena encountered are described in detail. The author attempts no conclusive evaluation.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

4177. Monroe, M. *Children who cannot read; the analysis of reading disabilities and the use of diagnostic tests in the instruction of retarded readers*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1932. Pp. xvi + 205. \$2.50.—415 children with special reading defects were studied, and compared with a control group of 101 children in an average American school population. Distributions of mental and chronological ages and IQ's of both groups are given, as well as reading achievement scores determined by averaging grade scores on six well-known reading tests. A reading index obtained by comparing composite reading grade with average chronological, mental, and arithmetic grade was found to discriminate well between the reading defect cases and the controls. Reading errors as recorded on 3 tests were analyzed, classified, and counted, and reliability coefficients were found for different error types. Statistical treatment of these data showed in which type of error the reading defect cases exceed the controls, and to what extent significantly. Typical individual profiles of errors are given, as well as profile charts showing discrepancies between reading and other accomplishments. As associated with reading defects, defects in visual acuity, in discrimination of complex visual patterns and of orientation in sequence of patterns, and defects in speech and in discrimination of speech sounds were investigated. Remedial instruction was undertaken only after a thorough analysis of all these data; methods were specific, diversified, and adapted to the individual. 235 children were given remedial training by 131 teachers. Progress was made in a large percentage of the cases. Rate in progress was found to be a function of the child's age and intelligence, duration and intensity of training, severity of the disability, personality difficulties, and closeness of supervision of remedial techniques. Chief causes of failure in remedial work were behavior disorders and irregularity of treatment. Nine cases who received intensive remedial training are presented in some detail. A bibliography gives 62 references, and an appendix supplies directions for giving tests.—*H. E. Crockett* (Cambridge, Mass.).

4178. Müller, F. *Der Werklehrer. Ein Beitrag zur Psychologie und Ethik des Lehrerberufes*. (The

teacher of practical arts: a contribution to the psychology and ethics of the teacher's vocation.) Paderborn: Schöningh, 1931. Pp. 108. M. 4.80.—Since the war, vocational psychology has aroused special interest in both Germany and other countries. The question of the mental and physical qualifications of the teacher and educator has, however, remained a special preoccupation of German pedagogical research. More and more, interest is turning from the general study of the educator's personality to investigations of the characteristics which teachers of different subjects should have. The present text discusses the personality qualifications of the teacher of practical arts. Müller takes up the psychology and importance of this vocation, sketches the status of training for such teaching, in both Germany and other countries, and research methods in vocational psychology. The main part of the book is concerned with the physical and mental qualifications of the ideal teacher of practical arts, his mental attitude and its connection with other mental attitudes. Other chapters discuss the typical relationships of the vocational teacher and the repercussions of his work on his personality. The book also contains a new program for the training of teachers of practical arts and its incorporation into modern teacher-education. In addition, there is a note on the literature of the psychology of the vocational teacher.—*F. Müller* (Vinsbeck).

4179. Nash, J. B. [Ed.] *Character education through physical education*. New York: Barnes, 1932. Pp. 325. \$2.00.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

4180. Pressay, L. C. *Report on an attempt at the prognosis of unusually good and unusually poor scholastic work*. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1932, 23, 387-389.—Prognosis on the basis of a series of freshman tests, including measures of reading, English, mathematics, history, language, and intelligence, is found to be very successful. Practical recommendations are made.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

4181. Roustan, D. *La justesse de l'esprit et le caractère*. (Justice of spirit and character.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1932, 6, 71-75.—Justice of spirit depends upon the attitude of the whole personality, and should be demanded for the strengthening of the whole character; for this the best means is an education which creates a durable bond between man and truth. This education will look less toward transmitting acquired results than to giving the taste to acquire them, and thus to yielding the satisfaction of discovery.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

4182. Schmidt, M. *Individualität und Erziehung*. (Individuality and education.) *Deutsch. Schule*, 1932, 36, 257-271.—A discussion on understanding maturational development and the conditioning of behavior, and of the place of pedagogy with reference to each. A study of the difference between individuality and character is made, with a history of the classification into personality types. The desirability is shown of that type of training which does not repress, but has a tendency to open oppor-

tunity for the development of individuality.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College.).

4183. Schutte, T. H. [Ed.] *Orientation in education*. New York: Macmillan, 1932. Pp. 530. \$2.50.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

4184. Thurstone, T. G. The difficulty of a test and its diagnostic value. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1932, 23, 335-343.—1000 spelling words of varying difficulty were given at the rate of 100 per day for 10 consecutive school days to 100 sixth-grade children. The words were distributed in 12 groups according to the percentage of correct spellings—zero percent, ten groups with a range of 10% each, and 100%. Each student's score on a test of 50 words selected at random from each group was calculated. The procedure yields, thus, a criterion score (on all words) and 12 separate tests of known difficulty. Coefficients of correlation and correlation ratios were calculated for each test and the criterion. "Up to a percentage of error equal to about fifty per cent the diagnostic value of a test increases as its difficulty increases, but from that point on the diagnostic value becomes lower as the test becomes harder." The implications of the results for test theory and practice are discussed.—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

4185. Weimer, H. Fehlerbehandlung und Fehlerbewertung. (Treatment of error and evaluation of error.) Leipzig: Klinkhardt, 1931. Pp. 97.—In this third part of a comprehensive work on the same general topic the author concerns himself rather with errors of performance in the school-room than with errors of men in general. The judgment and censure of performance are discussed. He distinguishes between *Irrtum* (due to ignorance of fact) and *Fehler* (due to defects in attending, remembering or thinking).—E. H. Kemp (Clark).

[See also abstracts 4017, 4118, 4128, 4162.]

BIOMETRY AND STATISTICS

4186. Anderson, O. Korelatzia i prichinnost. (Correlation and causality.) *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktsia na Statistika*, 1930-31, 2, 253-273.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. IV: 8685).

4187. Coleman, J. B. A coefficient of linear correlation based on the method of least squares and the line of best fit. *Ann. Math. Statist.*, 1932, 3, 79-85.—The lines of best fit and of worst fit are found by the method of least squares. These lines are perpendicular to each other and the line of best fit lies between the two lines of regression. A function, q , is defined as the square root of the sum of the squares of the distances of the points from the line of best fit divided by the sum of the squares of the distances of the points from the line of worst fit. When all distances are expressed in terms of the standard deviations as units, $1-q$ gives a coefficient of linear correlation. This coefficient, $1-q$, may be expressed in terms of the Pearson coefficient, r , as

$$1-q = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{1-r^2}}{1+|r|}$$

A brief table shows that r is always equal to or greater than $1-q$, the maximum difference being .135 when $r = .839$ and $1-q = .704$.—A. K. Kurts (U. S. Civil Service Commission).

4188. Dounine, M. S., & Galitsch, N. N. Das Mass der relativen Variabilität. (The measure of relative variability.) *Allg. stat. Arch.*, 1931, 21, 550-572.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. IV: 12417).

4189. Hotelling, H., & Solomons, L. M. The limits of a measure of skewness. *Ann. Math. Statist.*, 1932, 3, 141-142.—The measure of skewness,

$$s = \frac{\text{mean}-\text{median}}{\text{standard deviation}},$$

is shown to lie necessarily between -1 and 1 . There is no limit of the range of the quantity

$$\frac{\text{mean}-\text{mode}}{\text{standard deviation}}.$$

—A. K. Kurts (U. S. Civil Service Commission).

4190. Koebner, F. Zur Struktur statistischer Mittelwerte. (The structure of statistical averages.) *Allg. stat. Arch.*, 1932, 22, 108-111.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. IV: 12418).

4191. Pohlen, K. Zur Logik der statistischen Mittelwerte. (The logic of statistical averages.) *Allg. stat. Arch.*, 1932, 22, 100-108.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. IV: 12419).

4192. Žižek, F. Der statistische Vergleich. (Statistical comparison.) *Allg. stat. Arch.*, 1931, 21, 525-549.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. IV: 12405).

[See also abstract 3904.]

MENTAL TESTS

4193. Boda, I. A következtető képesség mint "értelmiségvizsgálati" probléma. (An examination of the ability to draw conclusions as a test of intelligence.) *Magyar Psychologiai Szemle*, 1931, 4, 26-78.—The author distinguishes between tests of intelligence which are accomplishment tests, general in character, and tests of understanding, which are tests of pure ability in a specific function. In discussing the syllogism as a test of pure understanding, the author finds it a faulty instrument in several respects: more than one conclusion can often be drawn from the same premises (both negative and positive ones are possible); the ease or difficulty of each proposition is hard to determine accurately and objectively. The correlation of a test composed of syllogisms with other measures of understanding is found to be low.—E. Fehrer (Bryn Mawr).

4194. Dawson, S., & Conn, J. C. M. Intelligence and disease. *Med. Res. Council, Spec. Rep. Ser.*, 1931, No. 162. Pp. 53.—Binet intelligence tests were applied to a large number of children in a Hospital at Glasgow, and in many cases to their brothers and sisters. There is no evidence that disease which does not affect the central nervous system has any adverse effects upon intelligence, and the same is true of spinal disease. Localized cerebral disease is not nec-

essarily attended by intellectual deterioration. Spastic diplegia in some cases appears to produce extreme dullness, but in others to have no bad intellectual effects. Chorea has no influence upon intelligence. Most cases of encephalitis lethargica are followed by marked intellectual deterioration, though the Parkinsonian syndrome seems to produce no specific results in this direction. Epileptic patients are, on the whole, of low intelligence, and they appear to suffer some progressive deterioration. The acute stage of illness is marked by slight improvement in mental efficiency. In general, chronic illness does not appear seriously to retard the development of intelligence. There is a significant positive correlation between height and intelligence ratio, and between age of learning to walk and talk and intelligence ratio.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

4195. *Lentz, T. F., Hirschstein, B., & Finch, F. H.* Evaluation of methods of evaluating test items. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1932, 23, 344-350.—Four methods not found in the standard books on statistics have been experimentally evaluated by the use of the reactions of 211 college students to the Lentz conservatism test. The best method is taken to be the one yielding the greatest increase in reliability. The upper vs. lower third method is found to be the best, the Lentz summation of agreements method second, with the Vincent overlapping method and the McCall method third and fourth. The more effective methods are also the simpler and the less expensive. Three other methods are briefly discussed.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

4196. *Spielrein, Y. N.* [The differences arising from social classes as found in intelligence tests.] *Psikhotehn. i Psikhofiziol. truda*, 1930, 3, 3-8.—The existence of a certain superiority in intelligence (as determined by intelligence tests) which is to be found

in subjects from a superior social environment has been often noted. Spielrein thinks that this fact is due solely to the influence of education and not to any hereditary superiority to be found in the more favored classes. Intelligence tests are not free from elements depending upon scholastic acquisition and education. The very fact of having taken examinations, of having answered questions, of having been trained in the use of paper and pencil, presupposes a certain degree of training which the children of laborers may lack. Moreover, the subject matter of the questions is generally better known to children of a higher social standing. It is important to distinguish between information and aptitudes, and the intelligence tests should be changed so as to avoid the interaction of these two factors. While waiting for a satisfactory revision, the author recommends for the use of the social work of the U. S. S. R. the following method of selection: social selection, through the elimination of subjects from the undesirable social classes; and psychotechnical selection, to be carried out within groups which are socially homogeneous and acceptable.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

4197. *Wheeler, L. B.* The intelligence of East Tennessee mountain children. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1932, 23, 351-370.—The median IQ's of large samplings of mountain children in public schools fairly representative of mountain sections are, as given by the Dearborn and Illinois tests, 78 and 82, respectively. "The general trend of this investigation indicates that the results of both tests are materially affected by environmental factors, and that the mountain children are not as far below the normal as the tests seem to indicate. With the proper environmental changes the mountain children might test near a normal group."—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

[See also abstracts 3947, 4003.]

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